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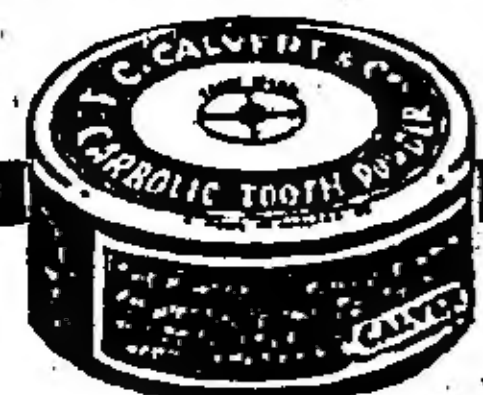
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PATRIOTISM.

A FEW REFLECTIONS AFTER VIEWING THE FILM OF THE CORONEL AND FALKLAND ISLANDS BATTLES.

(CONTINUED BY NIK.)

Those who saw the Battle of Falkland Isles last week may have expected to hear, amid the reverberations of mimic warfare, a rattle of coat buttons flying from expanding male chests, and a great volume of sound roaring after the bounding tennis ball which beat time on Land of Hope and Glory. Not at all. Some may even have expected to see their neighbours, on leaving the theatre, rush to join the Hong Kong Volunteer Corps or the Navy League. Such expectations could only arise from a profound ignorance of English character.

Ask an Englishman if he is patriotic, and he will reply—with a raw "Ugh." To be articulate would be to waste effort in expressing worthless sentiments. Only a prodigal of literary talent would say more. And his more would be worse, as witness Doctor Johnson's aphorism "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." If an Englishman does become patriotic in expression, his patriotism is usually that mere gladness to be home again, so well expressed in the first stanza of "Lives there a man with soul so dead." There is a tincture of that sort of patriotism in Hong Kong.

A young Englishman was gazing at Hong Kong from the deck of an incoming steamer. An elderly ecclesiastic, of great reputation, wide culture, and deep sense of reality, but non-British nationality, put his hand on the young man's shoulder, and said "Aren't you proud to be British?" The youth stood up manfully to the familiar touch; but shrank from the insinuation, and was silent. The old man continued "You see all those houses and roads, neatly arranged like well-filled shelves of rich goods on the hill side; and all those ships and swarms of people? They have been brought to this island from all corners of the earth by British leadership. Aren't you proud of it?" The Englishman was now forced to say something. He said "Hong Kong suffers terribly from fog, and its soil is barren. There is practically no wireless, and no representative government." The genial ecclesiastic moved on, with a laugh, muttering in a tone of bawdiness something about *l'hyppocrisie anglaise*.

Why do the English thus disparage patriotic fervour? In the eyes of the French the habit is a survival of primitive tactics which now-a-days deceive nobody. It is like an army checked in the moment of launching an attack on an enemy position, and trying to explain its presence by saying "Oh no, we are not an army. We are just a number of people who happen to be taking a walk here at the same time. But we have nothing to do with one another. So far are we from working for a common object, that we really dislike one another intensely." To the practical Englishman disparagement of patriotism is necessary in self-defence; to defend himself against the tyranny of his government. He is sure that if he expresses admiration for a new dreadnought the Admiralty will seize that moment of fervour for demanding the construction of five similar dreadnoughts, and the income-tax will go up accordingly. He fears that if he shows when the troops pass by, the War Office will decide that he is a fighting man and will conscript him. He feels that a confession of patriotism is as foolish as boasting about his gold watch to a stranger in a race-crowd full of pick-pockets. He is sure that if he shows public spirit he will be made a public convenience. He knows that it is the habit of his people to demand the immediate translation of sentiment into action. He is convinced of these risks inherent in the expression of patriotic sentiment that when he hears a friend venture to talk patriotically, he wonders for what great selfish end he is taking the risk. When a patriot undertakes to do something for his country, every eye is opened wide to see what he is doing his country for.

Consequently, when the Englishman goes to see a patriotic film, he is on his guard. He must be discriminating in his applause, and say things that will check rather than encourage mob emotion. When he sees the aeroplanes flying in perfect dressing he says "That's like them. Now we know that nice straight lines are no use in infantry battles; they'll practise using them in air battles." He cheers when he realises that Fisher was just as inveterate towards the C-in-C Portsmouth as towards the German Fleet in the Pacific. He feels that the film reaches its real climax when Sturdee is concentrating all his attention on his necktie, while Von Spee is writing up Pan-Germanism in a diary. That reminds him of Drake, and he feels that Drake had no time for patriotism. It is balm to his soul to learn that even those most concerned, at the height of the battle, to all the glories of the sea, to personal rather than national concerns, such as, for instance, the removal of an undesirable harmonium and advice in love affairs to a friend. When he comes away and has to express an opinion it will either be that the battle was won by the "ratepayers' money," or by Von Spee's foolishness in not attacking the fleet when coaling in Port Stanley. He will have enjoyed himself immensely. Because he will have showed himself superior to all the arts employed to rouse his patriotism. And judging everybody's feelings about patriotism, he will reiterate his belief that films are useless as propaganda.

Is it the same with sex films? Even patriotic sentiment cannot be rarer than sex sentiment in the every day life of the Anglo-Saxon. Does the love drama, like the national drama, draw its audiences by its power to flatter the sense of resistance to suggestion? Is the appeal of the sex film its absurd ineptitudes in trying to make the appeal?

The cause of the widespread lack of patriotic sentiment to-day are to be found in popular literature. Scott was the last great patriotic writer to enjoy wide popularity. Since, then, it is true we have continued to use the Englishman as the hero in practically all conventional English novels. But this is for the convenience of writers rather than the satisfaction of readers. As a rule English novelists never get a chance of knowing enough about any foreigner to write enough about him to fill a hero's space in a modern novel. When a foreigner learns English well enough to write novels, it is different and his difference makes his success. And that is why every Englishman who reads it, goes mad about Conrad's Nostromo; where the English are all talkers, or failures, or men in the clouds supported on wires of gold, while the doers, and darcers, the initiators, the soldiers, and heroes, are of every other nation and mixture of nations.

War fiction is pathetic in this respect. English novelists put themselves under the domination of that dreary Barbusses, and to this day they continue under it, right down to that wearisome trilogy The Spanish Farm. From current war literature one might imagine a cloud among the hundreds of thousands of Britishers who smell blood and powder during the war, there was not a single one inspired by patriotic sentiment, gifted with adaptability to rude conditions, or really fond of fighting to the extent expected of healthy men in all ages. One is given the utterly erroneous impression that all these men were inspired by some more esoteric ideal than fighting for one's country, that they hated fighting, and shuddered at the excitement, uncertainty and seriousness of war. Who will write a novel about the war in the spirit in which the ideal soldier (there were hundreds of thousands of them) fought? A book like "War Birds" but fuller and more finished; and devoted to the land fighting, which was everybody's business, instead of the air, which was the privilege of the few. Such a book is bound to come. It will make patriotism popular.

"HAROLD."

PLAY OF 1066 IN A MODERN SITTING.

Another heroic experiment has been made by Sir Barry Jackson at the Royal Court Theatre, London, says a Home paper.

This time it is Lord Tennyson's historical play "Harold" that has been removed from dust-laden shelves and acted against a setting which is modern to an extreme.

The staging, in fact, is for the most part Futurist.

Stars and comets which are supposed to be real are glaringly painted upon back curtains.

The piece contains a good deal of history, presented with a poet's legitimate licence, a good deal of

tedium, and a good deal of drama.

The plot concerns the rivalry of Harold of England and William of Normandy, and the period surrounds that celebrated date, 1066, which is one of the few things that most of us remember from our schooldays.

There is a cast of nearly forty characters, most of whom have a great deal to say.

There is plenty of fire—even of fury—about the acting of Mr. Laurence Olivier as Harold and of Mr. Scott Sunderland as Count William of Normandy.

Miss Gwen Frangon-Davies spoke the prologue prettily, acted nicely as the ward of England's King, and sang a song sweetly.

The play—a very interesting literary document—will be performed for four weeks only.

PALM OIL IN MALAYA.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

"SECOND STRING" TO RUBBER.

SINGAPORE, May 3rd.

Mr. C. G. Malet, who is one of the pioneers of palm oil planting in Malaya, and has had great experience not only in this country but in West Africa, gave a talk to a number of Singapore business men at the Chamber of Commerce in which he emphasised the value of palm oil as a second string to the bow of the agriculturists of Malaya.

Mr. Malet stated that the movement to plant oil palm in Malaya started as early as 1920, but owing to the slump conditions prevailing at the time it made very little progress. Mr. Malet said that he had tried to revive palm oil both in Malaya and at Home since that time but those concerned would take very little interest so long as rubber was fetching a satisfactory figure. Since the recent slump interest had considerably revived.

Pays Up To 25 Per Cent.

His original idea, Mr. Malet said, was that rubber estates should use their reserve funds which had been built up for rubber planting for palm oil instead. Rubber estates would not pay high dividends for a long time to come and palm oil would probably give a far better return on the capital invested. He estimated that palm oil would pay from 22 to 25 per cent., and when methods of transport improved probably more so. Mr. Malet's present idea is that a number of estates which have areas of reserve land, should plant their reserves with palm oil, group themselves together so that they could serve a central factory with-in reasonable transport radius and employ their available capital in this way rather than for planting more rubber. Palm oil would thus become a very valuable second string to the existing estates. At the same time it would use up the surplus staff and labour which would become available in the country in the case of rubber estates which might have to close down.

Interest At Home.

Since he began this work Mr. Malet said that he had found the greatest interest existing in palm oil both in Malaya and at Home. There were funds available at Home which would be available for any scheme started here.

That a good deal of progress has been made is evident by the figures which were supplied. Already 13,000 acres have been planted and 47,000 acres alienated. Next year it is hoped to alienate a further 50,000 acres.

At the conclusion of his lecture Mr. Malet was heartily thanked by those present on the proposition of Mr. J. Bagnall.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

SMALL DEMAND FOR No. 1 QUALITY.

The Compagnie de Commerce & de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient in their report, dated Saigon, May 3rd, state:—The demand is very small for No. 1 rice and the prices have slightly dropped. For lower qualities, No. 2 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. broken, the tendency is firmer on account of some sales having been made to North China. As far as broken are concerned, available stocks are considerably reduced and the prices have much advanced owing to purchases made for Europe and India.

Rice mill.—The prices have jumped by about 10 per cent. in a week owing to sharp enquiry from Europe, quantities available are rather small and sellers are holding off.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to April 15th, 1928, is 597,000,990 tons against 524,888,574 tons in 1927.

We quote to-day White Saigon rice No. 1 25 per cent. broken round grain: Hong Kong \$6.40 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; 10s. 11d. per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; Yen 6.30 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon.

Whits Saigon rice No. 2 sifted Japan quality: Hong Kong \$5.80 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; 10s. 1d. per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; Yen 6.30 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon.

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NIGHT AIR POSTAL SERVICE.

General Van Crombrughe, director of the Belgian Aeronautical Administration, states that a night air postal service is shortly to be inaugurated between Brussels and London. Aeroplanes are to leave each capital daily at 11 p.m., carrying mails to be distributed by the first post next morning.

The establishment of a similar service between Brussels and Paris is also under consideration.

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THE BRIGHT OUTLOOK OF CHINA'S DIPLOMACY.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

DEVELOPMENT OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND AVIATION.

SPEECH BY THE CANTON MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The following is the translation of parts of a speech Dr. Chao Hsin Chu, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung, recently delivered before the members of the Literary Circle of Tungshan, Canton, composed largely of teachers and students.

Dr. Chu was formerly China's chief delegate to the League of Nations at Geneva and was also China's Minister to London.

After pointing out to his audience that true patriotism did not lie in clamorous agitation or in hugging an empty name, Dr. Chu declared that the outlook of China's international relations was bright. The Nationalist Government, he continued, has not yet been recognised by the Powers. The almost defunct Peking regime still continues to be the medium through which foreigners carry on their diplomacy with China. The reason for all this is not far to seek; foreigners are naturally conservative; no one wants to break the rule. I do not think it would be hard to get the Powers to recognize the Nationalist Government as a regional Government of China. But such a move would be unwise, as the Nation would then be divided; Moreover, such a step would also impair and delay the unification of China by the Nationalist Government. China belongs to the entire Chinese people, and is not the private property of Chang Tso Lin or any other warlord. Hence in the formulation of a policy of unification I fear that, when territorial cleavage is once shown to foreign eyes, it would be doubly hard to reunite the country.

We are most fortunate in being Chinese for China is a big country, bigger than all the countries in Europe combined. The area of France is about equal to that of the province of Szechuen. The province of Kwangtung, with all its territory, its increasing population and its thriving business enterprises, is gradually becoming a model province of China. The recent tendency of Kwangtung in regard to international relations has been most encouraging. The Hong Kong Government has saluted the Nationalist flag with twenty-one guns. This should be a stepping stone to Great Britain's recognition of the Nationalist Government. The friendly attitude towards the Kwangtung Government by returning to us the old British Consulate premises in Canton which amounts to 3,000 square ching. Similar unconditional rendition of the old Canton French Consulate will probably not be far distant. All these matters are of relatively small importance. But I have every reason to believe that the Powers will be equally generous in assenting to our bigger and more important programme of international readjustment. Kwangtung being in the forefront respecting China's foreign relations, I recognize that whatever the Province does in way of its foreign relations will be of prime importance as it has a bearing on the whole nation.

As regards the League of Nations, we should take advantage of the opportunity offered by the League to make public our injustices and grievances. The formation of a League of Nations for the promotion of international good-will had its beginning in the Paris Peace Conference. It was contained in one of the provisions of the Peace Treaty. China, because of the Shantung question in that the Powers had decided to award Tsinan to Japan as a spoil of war, refused to sign the Peace Treaty with Germany, for such decision was contrary to the principles of international law. Happily her signature of the Austrian Peace Treaty, which also contained the League of Nations provision but not the humiliating Shantung clause, entitled her to become an original member of the League. The Council of the League of Nations is the highest executive body. At the beginning China had one non-permanent seat on the Council. But that seat was lost through election in 1923. But when I was chief delegate to the League, I declared that should we lose in the next election, China would be compelled to withdraw her membership from the League. My cause was finally vindicated, and China regained her lost seat in the Council of the League of Nations in 1928.

The Peking Government on account of its acute financial stringency had sent a very small delegation to Geneva. Most of the time I was the only delegate concurrently representing China's interests in the

League. On my departure I declared that if the League would continue to recognise China's rights and privileges, the Nationalist Government would consent to joining the League. After my return to Canton from Europe I delivered several public speeches on this point.

I am quite optimistic over the present relations of Kwangtung and the Powers. In formulating a foreign policy, the first essential is, or should be, that there shall be harmony and mutual understanding between the parties concerned. The warm and cordial receptions accorded to the British Minister at Peking (Sir Miles Lampson) and to the Governor of Hong Kong (Sir Cecil Clementi) on their recent visits to Canton have inadvertently been criticized as co-operating with the Imperialists. But in my management of foreign affairs I was first actuated by the dictates of my conscience. It was purely on account of the exigency of friendship in diplomacy that the two official British representatives were so lavishly entertained. When a matter is deemed to contribute to the good cause of the country, I always perform it with resoluteness, guided of course by the light of public opinion.

The second point I wish to stress in connection with my management of foreign affairs is that we must protect the foreigners who are resident in China. The safety of foreign lives and property must by all means be guaranteed by our Government. Only in so doing can you induce the investment of foreign capital for the development of industrial enterprises in China. Civilized nations ought not to discriminate against their foreign residents. It is to be regretted that in our past treatment of the foreigners resident here there should have been used such unpleasant expressions as "foreign devils," "barbarians," etc. Such glib and most probably unintentional remarks are the results of bad habits acquired during youth. You should first examine your words and actions before they are carried out to see whether or not they are disrespectful to others. Offensive expressions and unruly actions only serve to degrade your own character.

The third point that I should like to drive home to you has to do with the development of better lines of communication. Radio broadcasting exists widely to-day throughout the civilized world. In China there is only one broadcasting station installed in Shanghai but it is on a small scale. On last New Year's eve a dance party in Europe utilized through radio-telegraphy the American jazz music transmitted clearly across the Atlantic Ocean.

When I was in London I was requested by the Broadcasting Company there to deliver a speech on behalf of the Chinese children to which I heartily complied. To my surprise the London newspapers reported the next morning that the Chinese Minister to London was heard by an audience of 200,000 persons.

The invention of wireless-photography by the French is wonderful and fascinating. For transmitting Chinese ideograms, what a great advantage there will be! Not only will the tedious work of translation from numbers into characters be altogether dispensed with, but also the penmanship is transmitted in exact identity. I understand that such a system will soon be established between Canton and Hong Kong for the transmission, *inter alia*, of Chinese ideograms.

Finally, intensive preparations are now under way for the establishment of air service between Canton and Hong Kong. This project is expected to be realized within five months from date. Each passenger aeroplane, travelling at a rate of more than 180 miles per hour, can carry six persons. As the straight distance between Canton and Hong Kong is only in the neighbourhood of 83 miles, one can go down to Hong Kong in less than an hour. Should this projected plan for aerial navigation between the two ports prove successful, it will be gradually extended to other provinces.

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

ONCE TOO OFTEN.

MORE A FOOL THAN A KNAVE.

Cases heard at the Police Courts yesterday included a charge against a Chinese share-broker of trafficking in opium. His solicitor described him as more of a fool than a knave.

The adage of a pitcher going to the well once too often proved true in the case of two Chinese who had fraudulently obtained two lots of paper.

A Chinese watchman was arrested and charged yesterday with being in possession of 200 sticks of dynamite and 200 detonators. The man was dealt with by the Kowloon Magistrate but suspicion also fell on his employer to whom the explosives were issued by the Government to use on a quarry at Tai Wan.

SHAREBROKER AND OPIUM.

A Chinese sharebroker, who was invited to a restaurant by two friends to meet a prospective investor, found a different proposition waiting for him. He was asked to carry opium at the rate of 10 cents per tael. He agreed and the result was that he had to appear before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy and after the case had been heard, he found himself the poorer by \$5,000.

The charge against him was that he had in his possession 140 taels of illicit opium. Mr. J. M. Remedios appeared for the defence and entered a plea of guilty.

Pleading for leniency, Mr. Remedios said that his client was more of a fool than a knave. Defendant, he said, was a sharebroker. He met a friend who asked him to go to a restaurant where he would be introduced to a man who had some money for investment. Scouting that a good stroke of fortune was awaiting him, defendant hurried off to the rendezvous with his friend. At the restaurant, he was introduced to two men but the prospective client was not present. Defendant was told to wait and while sipping a cup of tea, a different proposition was made to him. He was asked by his friend to carry contraband, for which he would be paid 10 cents for every tael of opium he carried.

Defendant agreed and 140 taels were handed to him. Just at the moment, Revenue Officers raided the room. Defendant's friend escaped. The Revenue officers finding defendant alone with the goods on him, arrested him.

Mr. Remedios said that it was obvious that the defendant had been made a scapegoat, and that in view of the circumstances which led to the man's arrest, he would ask his Worship to be lenient. Mr. Remedios added that C.P.O. Clarke would agree with him that the defendant was not a principal in the transaction and that if defendant was anything, he was more of a fool than a knave.

Chief Preventive Officer Clarke agreed that defendant was not the prime mover in the deal, but nevertheless the fact remained that he was alone in the room with the drug in his possession.

The Magistrate fined the defendant \$5,000 with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

OVERTAPPING THEIR SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

A Chinese who was once employed by a sandal-wood firm, found himself without a job one day. Having nothing to do he enlisted the assistance of a "pai" and the two arrived at a means to obtain money.

The dismissed man paraded his scanty assets to his companion. He said, "Money, I have none and there is no one who would trust me. There is, however, a paper merchant who knows me by sight. I used to go to him to get papers for my former employer and he does not know that I am dismissed."

His friend replied: "Well, go to him again and obtain your papers in the usual way."

Having decided on this course, the two rogues set out to get a quantity of paper. They presented themselves at the shop and got fifteen cartons of wrapping paper in the name of the former employer.

They sold the goods and spent the proceeds but two days afterwards they found that they had no more money and another trip was paid to the obliging paper merchant.

They got another supply but when they tapped that source of supply for the third time, they were met by police officers at the door.

Both men, when charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to two months' hard labour each.

(Continued on next Column).

CAUSES OF MALARIA.

MOSQUITO BREEDING PLACES.

HOW HOUSEHOLDERS CAN HELP.

ADDRESS BY DR. WARE.

At the Chinese Y.M.C.A. yesterday evening Dr. T. W. Ware gave the second of a series of lectures on malaria, his address being interpreted by Mr. Chak Tai Keong, the leader of the Y.M.C.A. unit of the St. John Ambulance.

Dr. Ware emphasised that anti-malarial work is a matter that concerns us all, and that we, as individuals, can do much to help in this direction. Where there is much malaria the major part of the work will naturally fall upon the governments concerned.

He continued: Before we can co-operate efficiently and protect ourselves from this disease we must learn from those who have been successful "how it is done." Some of this knowledge is very old, going back hundreds of years. It is found that if people know what is being done they will generally give their support. They also tend to help themselves when given the necessary information.

"This week," said the lecturer, "I have brought a number of diagrams and pictures illustrating most of the things we are going to talk about to-night. When you see these pictures you will notice that the breeding places of the mosquito vary very much. In all cases indicated in the diagrams you will notice that water is present. Sometimes in greater amount sometimes only in very small quantities. Most frequently it is stagnant water. Either in a little pool or along the banks of a slowly moving stream. The eggs and larvae (the young mosquito before proper development) have been collected from such places as: The banks of slowly moving streams, small pools amongst the rocks, untrained nullahs, etc. Then there is another group which we may regard as domestic breeding places, the water tank on the roof of the house, empty fruit cans, fire buckets, flower pots and vases, etc.

"The former group hardly concerns us here as it forms the subject for big works and specialists. The latter interests us as we can do much to remedy it by keeping an ever ready eye on these places. It is really amazing where these things will breed. It is only by seeing the places that we believe it to be possible.

"So far we have only been dealing with one side of this many sided question. As you all must know the mosquito is only one link in the chain of events which leads to the contraction of malaria. Now that we know that the mosquito is such an important factor in the disease it is obvious that we should try to eliminate it. At home we have a saying "first catch your hare." I imagine that our able interpreter can give you a Chinese equivalent of that saying. In this case we have seen pictures of the kind of places the mosquito breeds in. The next thing to do is to catch our hare, or to destroy the breeding places as one part of the work of malaria reduction. Those of you who are business people can see that it is not economical to have malaria besides being most unpleasant."

DYNAMITE AND DETONATORS.

A Chinese watchman employed at a magazine was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy with the unlawful possession of 200 sticks of dynamite and 200 detonators.

According to the prosecution it was stated that only five days ago 200 sticks of dynamite were issued to defendant's master, under licence. These explosive were intended for use in a quarry at Tai Wan. The defendant was seen counting over his shoulder, and when a search was made, the explosives were found in the sack.

Defendant told the police officer at the time that he was carrying the goods under instruction from his master. A search was also made of the magazine in which defendant's master kept the dynamite. Nothing was found.

Defendant's master at the Court denied giving instructions to the man to carry the goods away.

His Worship asked the master what he had done with the other six hundred sticks of dynamite, and when the master said that he had used them, the Magistrate remarked that it was impossible to use that quantity in five days.

Inspector James, prosecuting, said that it was possible that defendant's master had given instructions for the explosives to be carried to some boat people at Tai Wan beach, and that would, of course, be using the dynamite illegally.

Defendant was fined \$100 or two months' hard labour.

(Continued on next Column).



Let the housework to
music

IT'S surprising how much an Orthophonic Victrola helps lighten the daily routine around the house. A couple of dance records, a popular song or two... and nimble fingers fly to finish the morning's work.

You can count on your Victrola for a world of entertainment in the evening, too, when your family and your friends gather around. Visit us and hear the latest Victor Records. Inspect our wide choice of Orthophonic Victrolas. Ask about our convenient plan where you play as you pay.

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OPIUM DREAMS.

Six Chinese who went to smoke a pipe of opium in a basement at Square Street, and subsequently resigned themselves to the dream paradise of the opium smoker were instrumental in bringing an old man into Court, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, on a charge of using the basement as sleeping quarters.

The old man said that he had never made use of the basement as sleeping quarters, and that the six men found on the premises had gone there to enjoy a pipe after a hard day's work.

After the Sanitary Inspector had pointed out to his Worship that it was past eleven o'clock at night when he raided the place, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$25 and warned the defendant against a repetition of the offence.

Defendant then ventured to describe the Court's decision as being unfair. He was ordered to go away, and as a parting shot, he shouted that he had no money to pay the fine.

His Worship remarked that the simplest way out of the difficulty would be to do 14 days' hard labour.

TRICK CYCLISTS BEWARE.

Trick motor cyclists in Kowloon who ride about the streets in a zig zag manner should desist, for the Police are keeping a special watch for these offenders.

A Chinese youth was brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy for being on the wrong side of the road. On seeing a Traffic Policeman, he swerved back to the right side. In doing so, he fell and nearly went under the rear wheel of a bus.

Sergeant Baystang told his Worship that motor cyclists were becoming a nuisance and that the Police had received several complaints against them. As a result, he had been put on special duty to watch them.

A fine of \$4 was imposed.

DUTIABLE WINES: JUNK MASTER FINED \$400.

Wong Ku, master of a trading junk appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy for being in possession of twenty-nine jars of Chinese wines, the duty on which had not been paid.

C.P.O. Clarke appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ was for the defendant and entered a plea of "guilty," and at the same time he asked for leniency.

Revenue Officer Davidson boarded the defendant's trading junk which was lying off the Plover Wall on the 3rd instant, and in addition to the 29 jars of dutiable Chinese wine forming the subject of the charge he found that six had been broken and the contents spilt. Mr. Russ remarked that the only statute supporting the charge against his client was a clause in the Revenue regulations laid down in 1845, and which, he contended did not cover the alleged offence.

The unpaid duty on the wines was stated to be \$104, while the maximum penalty for the offence was \$500.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$400 with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, and ordered the wine to be confiscated.

QUIET IN CANTON.

LI TSAI HSIN'S ADVICE.

WE MUST KEEP OUR HEADS.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT
DECIDED UPON.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

The latest developments with regard to the anti-Japanese feeling in Canton are that a rigid boycott of Japanese goods has been decided upon and a committee has been organized by the representatives of all classes of the community for the purpose of carrying it out. This economic action, according to a reliable source of information, is the result of spontaneous indignation against the Japanese on account of the military expedition to Shantung and its clash with the Chinese soldiers there. The boycott is planned to be more rigid than any previous ones. Heretofore when any one was found dealing with goods under boycott, he was reprimanded, warned and had his goods confiscated. Now if any one is found dealing in Japanese goods, he will be punished as though the goods were contraband of war. This means that, in addition to the confiscation of the goods he will be imprisoned according to the nature and extent of his offence. This form of punishment was recommended by a patriotic organization in Shantung, and was cabled to the people in Canton.

MARSHAL LI OPTIMISTIC OF
SETTLEMENT.

A military conference was held in the Kwangtung Provincial Government House yesterday to discuss measures to be taken against the Japanese. The conference was presided over by Marshal Li Tsai Hsin and was attended by practically all the high military and civil authorities in Canton. Marshal Li first gave a full review of the Japanese military action in Shantung and of the fighting between the Japanese troops and the Chinese troops. The Marshal urged every one present to be calm and keep his head. "Our attitude must be firm and unshakable," he said. "We must not get over-excited even though we are now passing through a national crisis of a most momentous nature. We should follow the policy of the Central Government at Nanking and keep cool. I believe that a satisfactory solution will eventually be effected between China and Japan. The policy of the Nationalist Government in this regard is to complete the National Revolution by all means, to which end the Central Government at Nanking has already instructed Marshal Chiang Kai Shek to capture Peking in the shortest possible time. As regards the extremely provocative acts of Japanese soldiers in Tsinan, the matter should be left to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The world will know that we are right. We must on the one hand cable the soldiers now stationed in Hunan and Hupeh to move up North to support the Northern Punitive Military Campaign. On the other hand we must be most careful in guiding the masses of our people in their struggle for emancipation. We must prevent any untoward eventuality."

SIX RESOLUTIONS.

After some discussion the following resolution the following resolution representing the attitude of the Canton Government respecting the present international complications with Japan:

- 1.—As regards foreign matters neither soldiers nor military officers shall act in direct independence of the orders of the Nationalist Government.
- 2.—All foreign nationals in China must be adequately protected.
- 3.—All the facts underlying the Japanese military atrocity in Tsinan should be made known to the people, civilian as well as military so as to arouse them to support the policy of the Nationalist Government.
- 4.—All the military officers must control their troops and see that the latter absolutely refrain from any untoward acts against foreign nationals in China.
- 5.—A telegram should be sent to Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, requesting him to continue his Northern Expedition until the National Revolution has been consummated.
- 6.—A telegram should be sent to the military comrades in Hunan and Hupeh, urging them to dispatch troops up North to participate in the military operations against Chang Tso Lin, Chang Tsung, Chang Sun Chuan Fang and others. They should support Marshal Chiang Kai Shek with all their strength.

(Continued on next Column).

FLOODS IN KWANGTUNG.

THE RIVERS TURNED TO
TORRENTS.MUCH DAMAGE TO RICE
FIELDS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, May 9th.

As a result of the recent heavy rainfall, the East, North and West Rivers and their principal tributaries are rapidly rising and some are now ten to fourteen feet above their normal level. This has already caused considerable damage to rice crops and other agricultural products. The streams feeding the East River, particularly those in the Ho Yu, Wu Wa and Tze Kun districts, have become torrents, sweeping everything before them. In a single day the East River rose 14 feet (Chinese measurement) above its normal tide level. The rushing water overflowed the banks and inundated large tracts of adjacent lands on either side of the river, destroying all the rice crops in the flooded area.

The region under inundation in the East River districts includes the following: Ho Yu, Kuk Chuck, Tiao Yi King, Shek Kung San, Kwan Yan Kok, and Chai Nui Hu. Further down the river, notably in the regions around Sheklung, however, the rise of water was not so marked.

The price of rice in the East River districts has already gone up. Hardship will be the inevitable outcome, especially among the poorer classes.

Similar disasters have also befallen on the West and North Rivers. But the rise of water in these two rivers was by no means so marked as on the East River, being only about ten feet above normal. A good number of banks and dykes on these rivers were, however, washed out by the torrent of water. Much loss has been inflicted on the inhabitants in these districts. They are now moving their live stock and belongings to nearby highlands or hills, hoping that there they will be safe. The flooded places in the North River districts are around Ho Tau Lin Kong Kow, and Pakong How.

PROTECTION FOR
FOREIGNERS.

These resolutions may be taken as an indication of the attitude of the Provincial Administration respecting the Japanese military movements in Shantung. As regards the protection of foreign nationals in Canton, and Japanese nationals in particular, the Municipal Government has taken every precaution possible to insure the preservation of order. Tang Shih Tang, Commissioner of Police of Canton, has increased the number of patrols in the streets and maloes and has given them explicit instructions to the effect that the lives and property of all the foreign nationals in Canton, the Japanese in particular, must be fully protected. So far everything is well in Canton. There is not the slightest sign of trouble arising anywhere in the city against the Japanese nationals.

But in spite of the prevailing quiet and the precautionary measures adopted by the Canton regime, the Japanese nationals in the city have nearly all fled to the Japanese Consulate on Shamoen on the two Japanese gunboats off Shamoen or to Hong Kong. Ever since the public demonstration on May 7th last, not a single Japanese has been seen on the streets of Canton. As far as can be ascertained the sailors on the two Japanese gunboats off Shamoen have not for the past few days entered Canton to purchase provisions.

It was learned that the present boycott against the Japanese goods has received the hearty support of the merchants. Dealers in Japanese goods, particularly the textile products, the various kinds of cloth, mats and leather goods, have assented to the boycott and said that they would see that the economic action against the Japanese is carried out in the most effective way possible.

It was further learned that Dr. Chu Chao Hsin, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung, has, upon reports of the troubles in Tsinan, been visiting the various Consuls-General on Shamoen, explaining to them the facts of the situation at Tsinan. The Commissioner also lodged several strong protests with the Japanese Consul-General regarding the present Japanese military intervention in China.

DEPARTURE OF H.E.
THE GOVERNOR.BRILLIANT SPECTACLE AT
QUEEN'S PIER.MARSHAL LI TSAI HSIN
REPRESENTED.

Brilliant sunshine made the occasion of the formal departure of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., Lady Clementi and family yesterday morning, a spectacle which will not soon be forgotten. Queen's Pier, draped with flags and decorated with palms, was crowded by ladies in bright summer dresses and men in uniforms or morning dress. Out in the Square were the guard of honour provided by the K.O.S.B., and behind and flanking them, crowds of spectators, both European and Chinese.

The gathering on the pier, which included members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Judges, Heads of Departments, the Consular Body, representatives of the Navy and Army and of the Foreign and Chinese communities, with their ladies, drew back and formed a narrow lane down which His Excellency and Lady Clementi and their children passed, shaking hands with all present.

Mr. Chu Chao Hsin, the Canton Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, had come from Canton to represent Marshal Li Tsai Hsin.

Arrival of Government House
Party.

Just after 11 o'clock the first car from Government House drew up at the entrance to the pier. In it were Master and the three Misses Clementi in charge of a lady. The children seemed happy and excited at the prospect of the journey before them, but their chief preoccupation for the moment was to bid farewell to their chauffeur, evidently a good friend. Master Clementi returned twice to shake hands and have a final word.

The Royal Salute.

Several other big cars drew up and then the strains of the National Anthem announced the arrival of His Excellency and Lady Clementi, who were accompanied by Captain Whyte, A.D.C. His Excellency and his aide-de-camp, who were in white uniforms, inspected the guard of honour while Lady Clementi chatted with friends on the pier.

As His Excellency turned to enter Queen's Pier, the spectators drew back in two ranks which stretched the entire length of the pier. Sir Cecil and Lady Clementi followed by Captain Whyte, A.D.C., and their children passed down the lane thus left free shaking hands with everyone, and stopping occasionally for a few words of farewell.

As 11.15 the steam launch Victoria

left the pier with the Governor and family aboard. As the *Empress of Russia* left the harbour at noon a salute of 17 guns was fired.

Those Present.

Among those present at the pier to bid good-bye and *bon voyage* to H.E. and Lady Clementi were Sir Henry Gollan, Sir Henry Pollock, Mr. E. B. Halling, the Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy, C.B.E., the Right Hon. and Mrs. C. R. Duppy, Bishop Valerotti, Mr. A. Morris, Mr. R. A. C. North, Mr. J. T. Bagram, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Bayer, Comdr. and Mrs. J. B. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Carrie, the Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, Rev. A. Waldegrave, Mr. R. E. Lindell, Mr. J. W. Franks, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Mr. T. W. Ainsworth, Mr. McL. Messer, Mr. H. R. Phelps, Mr. W. T. Southorn, Mr. F. Jacks, Hon. Mr. J. Owen-Hughes, Mr. A. B. Wood, and all foreign Consular bodies.

Officers of the Services present included: Commodore J. L. Pearson, C.M.G. (H.M.S. *Tamar*), Captain Sneyd (H.M.S. *Berrwick*), Captain E. C. O. Thompson, D.S.O., (3rd destroyer flotilla) Captain J. B. Glen-cross, D.S.O. (H.M.S. *Titanic*), Pay-Comdr. H. Rogers, O.B.E. (Secretary to the Commodore);

H.E. the General Officer Commanding (Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G.), and his Aide-de-Camp, Lt. C. W. P. Richardson, Colonel R. B. Skinner, Royal Engineers, Colonel W. F. Christian, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, Colonel J. S. Bostock, C.B.E., Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieut. Col. L. J. Comyn, C.M.G., D.S.O., 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lt. Col. H. T. C. Ivimey, 3rd/5th Punjab Regiment, Lt. Col. J. D. Boyd, D.S.O., 1st Batt. Queen's Royal Regiment, Lt. Col. P. A. Cardew, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Major E. C. T. Warner, D.S.O., M.C., 2nd Batt. Scots Guards, Major J. W. P. Allen, Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General, Major W. F. Hanna, M.C., D.A.Q.M.G.;

Squadron Leader McPherson, R.A.F. (Kai Tak).

(Continued on next Column).

DR. JEROME SUARES.

FORMERLY RESIDENT OF
HONG KONG.BEQUEATHS LOCAL ESTATE
TO BROTHERS.

Letters of administration have been granted to Mr. W. E. L. Shenton of the estate of the late Dr. Suarez, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., who committed suicide at Johore in September 18th, 1927.

In an affidavit sworn to by Messrs. A. J. and L. P. Suarez, brothers of the deceased and who reside at Belgium and Bombay respectively, it was stated that the late Dr. Suarez was a ship's surgeon in the service of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. He was on the *S.S. Kayong* from 1921 to July 1927, and had his residence in this Colony.

The late Dr. Suarez left Hong Kong for Johore in July 1927 to take up the post of resident Medical Officer to the Gunong Pullai Water-works, in the service of the Singapore Municipal Corporation, in Johore.

Deceased's brothers, under oath, testified that the Dr. Jerome Suarez who committed suicide at Johore was the same who formerly resided in Hong Kong and was their brother.

Deceased left estate in the Colony

amounting to \$7,100 and by virtue of his will, which was made on board the *S.S. Kayong*, he bequeathed everything to his two brothers, for whom Mr. Shenton is the executor.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR VICTOR
MACKENZIE, BART.DEPARTURE OF A POPULAR
OFFICER.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Victor A. F. Mac-

kenzie, Bart., D.S.O., M.V.O., officer commanding the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, left yesterday by the *Empress of Russia*.

Sir Victor has been stationed at Shamshui military camp, where he gave a dinner on the eve of his departure to all the men stationed there. After the meal the troops "chaired" him, round the camp cheering with the pipers leading the way. Nearly all the men of the Battalion were assembled on the wharf yesterday morning, and gave rousing cheers for their popular Colonel. This was not a military function but an entirely spontaneous mark of appreciation on the part of the men.

Among the Chinese present were Mr. Chu Chao Hsin, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Canton, representing Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, Sir Shou-son and Lady Chow, Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., Mr. Li Yau Tsun, Mr. Ip Inn Chuen, Mr. Ho Yu, Mr. Tang Sing Kin, Mr. Leung Bat Yee, Mr. Ng Wah, Mr. Ng Yee Chan, Mr. Kwok Siu Lau, Mr. Tam Poon Tang, Mr. Ho Wai Sang, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Dr. S. W. Tao, Mr. Lin Chuen, Mr. Ho Sai Yiu, Mr. Chau Tsun Nin, Mr. Ko Lung Ho, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, and Mr. Do Sze Tuen.

THE HON. MR. W. T.
SOUTHORN.SWORN IN AS OFFICER
ADMINISTERING THE
GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn was sworn in as Officer Administering the Government, the ceremony being held at Government House, as the Council Chamber as under repair.

Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, heads of Government Departments, the Senior Naval and Military officers and others were present.

Mace in Procession.

The procession was preceded by Mr. J. Wiltshire, Head Bailiff, who carried the mace, and the oaths were administered by Sir Henry Gollan, the Chief Justice, with whom was the Puisne Judge (Mr. P. Jacks).

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government paid during the course of the day official calls on H.E. the General Officer Commanding (Major-General Luard) and Commodore Pearson.

Formal Announcement.

A Government Gazette extraordinary, published yesterday evening announces that: Wilfred Thomas Southorn, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, has, by virtue of the provisions of the Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong Kong and providing for the Government thereof, to-day assumed the administration of the Government of the Colony on the departure of His Excellency the Governor, and has taken the prescribed oaths.

THE MACAO FAIR.

A TRADE VENTURE ON A
BIG SCALE.GREYHOUND RACING FOR
CHINA.

The Colony of Macao is making every effort to progress and to establish itself as a centre of trade and as a pleasure resort. An energetic group of patriots are organising an extensive town planning scheme, and in the city itself and its environs considerable building operations are in hand already. The great road, opened some months ago, which links up Macao with the New Territories and many of the principal districts of South China, formed part of this scheme, and is an engineering feat of which Macao may well be proud.

Demonstrations of Manufacture.

The projected fair which will be opened between October 14th and December 2nd is in the main a commercial venture designed to induce producers and manufacturers from all over the country to use Macao as a distributing centre. All classes of goods will be represented there and demonstrations of manufacture will be given. The scheme is slightly reminiscent of Wembley on a small scale. The various firms contributing will erect their own demonstration areas, and buildings for the sale of their goods, and it is hoped by means of the fair to introduce European commodities to the Chinese and also to provide a market for the sale of Oriental goods to both Europeans and Chinese.

Agricultural Implements.

A particular feature is to be made of agriculture. Machinery, fertilizers, etc., are being sent from all parts of the world and Hengshan with its fertile well watered land seems an excellent starting point for the introduction of modern agricultural methods.

For The Ladies.

The date has been chosen with a view to Chinese New Year and a large number of firms are sending wearing apparel, blankets, silks, etc. It is intended to have a very large display of remnants of material to tempt the ladies of all nationalities of Macao, Hong Kong and the district generally to the Fair.

Another large section will be composed of machinery, bicycles, motors, trucks and building materials, etc.

Greyhound Racing.

Entertainment is not to be forgotten, besides various side shows there will be greyhound races held daily.

Mr. J. Williams, the former manager of the Majestic Hotel, Shanghai and Raffles, Singapore, is arranging the greyhound racing. Inspired by the great popularity of this form of sport at home Mr. Williams suggested introducing "the dogs" to the Far East. Plenty of capital was forthcoming at home and an option was obtained on 60 animals. Difficulties have, however, been encountered in many leading places of the Far East but a start is to be made in Macao.

The sixty animals, in charge of a qualified "vet," are expected in Macao about a month before the opening of the fair and their sponsor is most optimistic as to the future of greyhound racing in the Far East. "People like greyhound racing," he said, "because it is cheap, it is straight, because there can be no 'instructions,' and it takes place in the evening after business hours. He felt sure that these qualities would appeal just as much to the Chinese as to the English people. In the course of time, there is no reason why every big town in China should not have its course. People in Macao are very keen on the sport both for itself and as an additional attraction to the town."

A Charitable Organisation.

Another and not less important aspect of the Fair is that it is besides being a trade venture a charitable organisation. The gate money and all profits will be given to the Macao Holy Institute of Mercy, whose excellent work on behalf of sufferers of all classes and races is well known.

An Exhibition Hall Now Open.

The plans of the Fair Buildings have been drawn up by Messrs. Remedios and Milo, and there is already a building available in which samples sent by the various firms who will be represented at the Fair are exhibited. Merchants and manufacturers interested are requested to communicate with the Organising Secretaries of the Macao Charity and Commercial Fair, Macao.

It is hoped by the organisers that the Fair will do more than provide funds for the Holy Institute or give prominence to Macao. Macao being a free port is open to traders of all nationalities and is free from the party feeling which is notable in other parts of China. The disturbed state of the country has been a hindrance to trade and the Macao Fair may provide a door through which much needed goods may pass into and out of the country.

SPECIAL VALUE
IN
WHITE
SHIRTS.

We have received for the present season a good assortment of Tennis Shirts, and Day Shirts, also with Stiff Collars, suitable for use with the Mess Jacket. Made from a strong Egyptian Cotton that will Wear Well, Wash Well and Look Well.

PRICED AT \$3.75 EACH.

Less 10 % Discount for Cash.

are exceptional value.

Other qualities: \$4.75, \$6.50, \$8.50.

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MILTON HAYES' FAMOUS CHARACTER IS BACK AGAIN THIS MONTH

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONG KONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

DURING the Temporary Absence of Mr. S. C. COOK, commencing on the 10th INSTANT, Mr. B. O. BLAKE, Chartered Accountant, will be Acting Secretary of the above Company.

By Order of the Board,
S. COURTNEY COOK,
Secretary.

St. George's Building,
Hong Kong, 9th May, 1928. [6237]

BRITISH LEGION.
(HONG KONG BRANCH).

THE 7th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 5.15 P.M. on FRIDAY, 11th MAY, 1928, in the Board Room of JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Business:—
To receive the Report and Accounts for the Year 1927.
To elect Officers, etc.

A. PIERCE,
Hon. Secretary,
[6235]

ROYAL-HONG KONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the ROYAL-HONG KONG YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House on FRIDAY, the ELEVENTH of MAY, 1928, at 6 O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, i.e.

That the Articles of Association be altered by—

1. Deleting the first three Lines of Article 17 and substituting therefor the following: "The subscription for a Resident member shall be Three Dollars a month, or such lesser amount as the General Committee may decide, payable half yearly in advance."
2. By deleting the figures "42" in Article 40 Lines 12 and substituting therefor "43."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a Further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held at the Club House on FRIDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH of MAY, 1928, at Six O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above-mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution the above-mentioned Resolution.

By Order of the General Committee,
Dated the First of May, 1928.

R. J. VERNALL,
Hon. Secretary,
[6230]

CHINESE ESTATES, LIMITED.

FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office at CHINA BUILDING (5th Floor), Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th MAY, 1928, at 12 O'CLOCK Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 29th FEBRUARY, 1928; and of electing Additional Directors, if thought fit, and also of electing an Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 16th MAY, 1928, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HENRY LOWCOCK,
Secretary,
Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1928. [6223]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Underwriting on THURSDAY, the 17th MAY, 1928, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended the 31st DECEMBER, 1927.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th MAY, 1928, Both Days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents,
Hong Kong, 26th April, 1928. [6173]

MACAO RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA RACE MEETING.

SUNDAY, 13th MAY, 1928.

FIRST RACE—1.15 P.M.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.....40 Cents.
MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.....\$1.00.

RACE STREAMERS—

HONG KONG TO MACAO

S.S. "SUI AN".....3.30 A.M.
S.S. "TAISHAN".....9.30 A.M.

MACAO TO HONG KONG

S.S. "SUI AN".....3.30 P.M.
S.S. "TAISHAN".....5.30 P.M.

By Order,
S. W. CHENG,
[6227]

INTIMATIONS.

MACAO CHARITY AND COMMERCIAL FAIR.

AUTUMN 1928.

THE attention of the Public is drawn to this praiseworthy effort in aid of the FUNDS of the MACAO HOLY INSTITUTE OF MERCY, established in 1839.

Admission SOUVENIR TICKETS are now available.

Merchants and Manufacturers interested should communicate with the ORGANISING SECRETARIES of the MACAO CHARITY AND COMMERCIAL FAIR, Macao. [6236]

G.  B.

SALE OF H.M.S. "ROBIN."

TENDERS are invited up to the 24th MAY, for the purchase of the above named Vessel as she lies in the Basin at H.M. NAVAL DEPOT, Kowloon.

Full particulars of the Vessel and Conditions of Sale, and Forms to view, may be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. DOCKYARD, Hong Kong, and Tender forms will be issued on payment of a deposit of \$300, returnable when decision on the Tenders has been reached.

The vessel will be on View at H.M. NAVAL DEPOT, Kowloon, from the 2nd MAY.

If required for further Service the Ship can be sold to British Nationals only, if bought for breaking up the vessel to be completely broken up within 12 Months from date of purchase.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. DOCKYARD, up to Noon on THURSDAY, 24th MAY. [6211]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF RICHARD JENTOFF, Late Captain of the Norwegian s.s. "Solvik" and formerly of Bergen in the Kingdom of Norway, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 2nd Day of JUNE, 1928.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send in their Claims to the Underigned on or before that Date.

Dated the 2nd day of May, 1928.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Administrator,
Prince's Building, Ice House Street,
Hong Kong. [6214]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF MARIE JOSEPH HENCKEL, Late of 10 PASSAGE MAILLOT BELLEVILLE in the French Protectorate, Tunis, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 2nd Day of JUNE, 1928.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send in their Claims to the Underigned on or before that Date.

Dated the 2nd day of May, 1928.
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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, MAY 10th, 1928.

ENGLAND AND SEA BLOCKADE IN WAR.

BRITAIN'S foremost weapon in time of war is traditionally a blockade of her enemy's ports and an interruption of his sea borne traffic. It was due to the blockade, which became effective when America joined in the Great War, that a political collapse in Germany hastened the overthrow of her military forces. Now suggestions are being made in certain quarters that Great Britain should seek an international agreement whereby the whole principle of contraband of war, blockade and interruption of belligerent sea traffic should be abandoned.

The idea, at first sounds Utopian and absurd, a touch of the ridiculous being added by the fact that Lieut.-Commander KENWORTHY, an ardent but very suspect proponent of the Socialist party, is one of its exponents, no doubt with the object of proving his *bona fides* among new and strange comrades. There is, however, a good deal in his argument that "The one nation that can be successfully blockaded is Britain, and yet we cling to the weapon which may possibly bring about our destruction." But while Lieut.-Commander KENWORTHY is more loquacious than important the reverse may be said of that distinguished American diplomat Colonel E. M. HOUSE who wholeheartedly supports this idea in an article in an English periodical, the *Contemporary Review*. He says: "Looking at it from the British viewpoint the objection might be raised (1) that some Power

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in the event of war may refuse to keep the pact; (2) that it would curtail Britain's power to blockade enemy ports and prevent the entry of contraband of war. "The answer to the first objection is," he continues, "that because of the peculiar position of Great Britain there would be no protest by any of the powers to her having as large a navy as she felt necessary to prevent invasion."

provided it was not used to blockade or interfere with enemy or neutral commerce in time of war. Having such a navy, if any power at war with her should run amok Great Britain would be in a more advantageous position to cope with such an outlaw than she is to-day because her navy probably would be vastly superior to any other.

The suggestion, could it be applied, would be so greatly to the advantage of humanity that it merits more than a summary dismissal on the ground of impracticability. At first glance it seems impossible to imagine any country quietly allowing enemy vessels to steam past her warships, triumphantly carrying shells and guns that might easily turn the scale in a life and death struggle. Such magnanimity savours less of real life than of GEORGE WASHINGTON with his mythical axe and cherry tree. It is always possible to get round treaties. One belligerent invariably gives the other some just cause for tearing up any inconvenient scrap of paper. But on the other hand a couple of generations of peace may produce an attitude of mind vastly different from the bellicosity of to-day. Blockade can

very seldom be effective, nor will neutrals respect it. If Russia and Germany were at war we should be most indignant if Russia attempted to hold up our whole trade with the Continent on the ground that some of our goods were reaching Germany. As Colonel HOUSE points out, unless a belligerent power is surrounded either by the sea, or by hostile nations, or by neutrals who can safely be coerced an effective blockade is impossible. He blames the British for refusing to accept the abolition of contraband and the immunity of private property at sea. There he is wrong. We should be only too delighted if we thought the thing would be done. It is, however, not a practical proposition at the moment. War to-day is ruthless, it respects neither civilian life nor property. But it was different in the past. In the 18th century certain armies starved sooner than commander by force from the countryside. Perhaps the transference of war from land and sea to the air may have surprising effects. It is possible to imagine nations agreeing to abide by the upshot of aerial battle on the ground that the victor would have the conquered utterly at his mercy. Though at present, therefore, the abolition of contraband would not be accepted there is no harm in discussing it as a theory and there are real chances that altered conditions may bring it within the range of practical politics.

The Colony had a clean bill of health on Tuesday as regards notifiable diseases.

The annual Volunteer smoking concert and presentation of prizes won at this year's rifle meeting will take place at Volunteer Headquarters to-morrow evening.

Mr. M. J. Quint, Netherland Consul General in Hong Kong, who has been on home leave since August last, is due to arrive in the Colony on 15th inst. by the s.s. *Empress of Asia* and will resume charge of the Consulate General here.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLF, C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police, is to be the guest of honour at the dinner given by the Hon. Sir Shou-San Chow, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., and other leading members of the Chinese community to-morrow night.

A malodorous lavatory in the grounds near the Seepoy lines at Whitfield Barracks, Kowloon, caught fire and was almost entirely destroyed. The Fire Brigade were quickly on the scene but the fire had got a firm hold and there was nothing to do but to allow it to burn itself out, care being taken to prevent the flames from spreading.

We are pleased to note that at the recent examination for the Diploma in Public Health, Part I, University of Cambridge, Dr. Yeo Kok Cheung has passed with distinction. Dr. Yeo had a distinguished career as a student at the University of Hong Kong, where he graduated M.B., B.S. in 1923. After serving terms as House Physician, House Surgeon and House Obstetrician at the Government Civil Hospital, he proceeded to London and was successful in gaining the Diploma of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. He is now pursuing his post-graduate studies at the University of Cambridge. We wish Dr. Yeo very success when he goes forward to Part II. of the D.P.H. examination.

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory yesterday at 5 p.m., stated:—

The anti-cyclone over China has strengthened, and the depression over Japan has deepened considerably. The typhoon is situated about 400 miles east of Aparri, moving north-east.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, light to moderate, fine to cloudy, probably rain later.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S APPEAL.

THE BRITISH AND CHINESE COMMUNITIES.

BREAKING DOWN ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS.

DESIRE FOR CLOSER BUSINESS AND SOCIAL RELATIONS.

The appeal published by H.E. The Governor yesterday that the European community of Hong Kong should support the successful efforts now being made by the leaders of the Chinese community to found a school of Chinese at the Hong Kong University has aroused widespread interest.

His Excellency wrote, *inter alia*: "One of the most urgent needs of this Colony, as I see it at the present time, is that the barriers between the European and Chinese communities here resident should be broken down, and this cannot effectively be done until the Europeans, who live and have their businesses in Hong Kong, acquire a competent knowledge of the Chinese language. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the project now in hand should succeed."

There is no doubt regarding the sympathy with the object it is desired to achieve. The only question which arises is that concerned with the most practical way of attaining it. In this connection it may be pointed out that a School of Chinese at the Hong Kong University is only one step in the programme. The funds for that school are being raised largely by the Chinese community. By yesterday evening a total of \$140,000 had already been promised.

It is of importance, as H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi pointed out, that support should be given to this movement. The school successfully established, the first step will have been accomplished, and from this beginning may well develop that broader scheme which aims at the foundation of a recreation, or country, club, situated in some convenient locality, where members of all communities, young and old, men and women, may meet on equal terms to the benefit of both mind and body.

The danger is that support may be withheld until the whole position is clear. Hesitation and lukewarmness, however, in the initial stages may wreck the whole project. It is far better that one step should be negotiated at a time, and what is wanted now is a gesture of sympathy with those aims which the University Chinese School will promote.

We, therefore, commend to our readers the following letter which has reached us from the Advertising & Publicity Bureau. It puts the case in a straight-forward, business-like way without any beating about the bush. The \$100 enclosed is being forwarded to the proper authorities.

The letter is as follows: [TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—One of the avowed objects of the Advertising & Publicity Bureau being to penetrate the barriers which separate Chinese and Europeans in Hong Kong, and to help in establishing closer business and social relations between these two communities, we write in the hope that you, as the leading organ of the European community in South China, will give a lead toward European co-operation in the task that the Chinese are now undertaking of raising funds for the establishment of a School of Chinese at the University.

We would be grateful if you would accept the enclosed cheque for \$100 as a small contribution towards that estimable object, and we trust that you will agree to use it as the nucleus of a fund subscribed by those of the European community who realise the great importance of a knowledge of the Chinese language and thought in the forwarding of those ideals of better understanding so eloquently expressed by His Excellency, the Governor.

That with closer co-operation, and with better relations between Hong Kong and Canton, now happily accomplished, Hong Kong and South China could advance to heights of prosperity undreamed of by the great majority, has been the sure conviction and guiding principle of our Firm, since its inception.

We welcome, therefore, this opportunity of showing our tangible sympathy, even in a small way, with these ideals, and trust that now they appear to be at last in a fair way of realisation in a practical form, the co-operation of the European community will not be entirely lacking.

We are, Sir, Yours faithfully,
For the Advertising & Publicity Bureau,
O. J. CHURCH,
Director.

May 9th, 1928.

DOMESTIC "REDS" IN SINGAPORE.

HYLAM SERVANTS IN COURT.

"METHOD OF RIOT."

SINGAPORE, May 1st.

The killing of consuls of the various nations, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Director of Education, the Governor of Singapore, the Resident Councilors and military and naval officers was advocated in a document described by Insp. Kemp, in the course of a police court prosecution as one of several seditious publications he found in the possession of two Hylands during a raid on the servants' quarters of Lieut. Wilson's house on Mount Faber.

Insp. Kemp stated in reply to Court Insp. Farquharson that that document was called "Method of Riot."

The two Hylands were present in Court on an allegation of being in possession of seditious documents. Insp. Kemp stated that banishment warrants had been executed on two other Hylands arrested during the raid.

In all 18 pamphlets were found. One of these was headed "Blood Light," and contained seditious statements. Another pamphlet described as "General Principles of Propaganda On Carrying Out Singapore's First Riot." Among other things, oral, written and oral propaganda were advocated, and use of bombs and firearms.

Materials for the manufacture of bombs similar to those used during the shoemakers' strike were found. An opalograph was found, and a roll of paper similar to that of which the pamphlets were composed.

Constantly Having Visitors.

Lieut. C. J. Wilson, Deputy Registrar of Shipping, stated that the first accused had been one of his "boys"; the second accused his cook.

Magistrate: You will be pleased to hear they were plotting your personal destruction.

Witness stated the "boy" had been with him six months; the cook, rather less.

Insp. Farquharson: While they were with you, would it be correct to say they were constantly having visitors?

Lieut. Wilson: That was my complaint.

The prisoners were committed for trial on a charge of being in possession of seditious documents.

PRESENTATION AT DOCK-YARD CLUB.

MESSRS. BLUNDELL AND WHYTE LEAVING FOR HOME.

Nearly forty members of the Dockyard Club assembled at the Club premises at 6 p.m. yesterday when a farewell gifts were presented to two very popular members, Mr. B. Blundell and Mr. S. Whyte, both of the C. E. Department, who are leaving for Home on Saturday.

Mr. Hopper of the C.C. Department was in the chair, and Mr. Saint, chief of the Department handed over the gifts which took the form of gold watches, suitably inscribed.

Mr. Saint and Mr. Sayer both paid warm tributes to the good fellowship of their departing comrades, and said how very sorry they were to lose them. Mr. Saint said he hoped the watches would remind them of Hong Kong friends and wished them a good voyage and all good luck in the future.

The gathering concluded with cheers and the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

CINEMA NEWS.

"The Garden of Eden" is to be shown at the Queen's Theatre from today to Saturday. The Hotel Eden at Monte Carlo provides the setting for the adventures of a young cabaret singer of Budapest. A fantastic dream which occurs during a train journey from Vienna to Budapest is done in natural colour.

Unusual photography is to be seen in the dream scene, when the walls of the room are made to slide towards the camera, instead of moving the camera towards the walls. Corinne Griffith, Louise Dresser and Charles Ray have the leading roles.

The War in The Air. "The Lone Eagle," which is at the World Theatre from to-day to Saturday, is a thrilling story of the fighting air forces in France during the war. It was written by Lieut. Ralph Blanchard who saw active service as a flying officer in the British Army during the War.

At The Star.

Comedy and romance, sprinkled with thrills, are the ingredients of "Three Weeks in Paris," the new picture at the Star Theatre from to-day to Saturday. Matt Moore plays a young business man who is shipped off to Paris immediately after his wedding. Miss Devore plays his bride unavoidably left at home because only one passport has been provided.

PEKING SUGGESTS UNION AGAINST JAPAN.

MARINES FIRED ON AT SHANGHAI.

MANY SKIRMISHES AT TSINAN.

PRESS VIEWS OF SITUATION.

Judging from a message from Peking, although hostilities have certainly broken out again in Tsinan, the fighting has not been as serious as was at first reported. The renewed trouble was due to the failure of China to comply with the demands made by the Japanese Commander. On the other hand, reports from the vernacular papers state that the Japanese, after presenting their demands, suddenly made an attack with artillery upon business and residential quarters in the town, without allowing the Chinese authorities an opportunity to reply.

Following on a conference at Peking, a *Reuter* message states that Chang Tso Lin has decided to issue a circular telegram throughout China, announcing a cessation of hostilities and co-operation in obtaining a settlement of the Tsinan affair. Other competent judges believe that he will retire into Manchuria, and leave the Nationalists to make the best settlement they can.

Newspaper views, both from Japan and in the Home press, are extremely interesting. Japanese papers at the outset were almost universally critical of the Government decision to send troops to Shantung, and to involve the country in what even then promised to be a serious situation. Now the papers one and all say that the trouble must be seen to a conclusion. However, business men and the greater part of the press urge that troops should be removed at the first possible moment, which both Government and Foreign Office has promised to do.

Meanwhile the attitude of the Japanese towards Chinese residents in Kobe, Osaka and other places, is extremely moderate in spite of many stories of brutal massacres which have been appearing in the newspapers.

The Home papers, which at the outset were almost unanimous in praise of the Japanese decision, and which put full trust in Japan's discretion, are now modifying their attitude. The *Manchester Guardian* states that one might as well demand apologies from an earthquake as from China, while it considers that the results of the occupation may well be disastrous.

CHINA TO UNITE?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 9th.

It is reported that after a conference, Yang Yu Ting, Chang Hsueh Liang and Chang Tso Lin have decided to issue a circular telegram throughout China, announcing a temporary cessation of the Civil War in view of the critical international situation in Shantung.

It is understood that the telegram will suggest that North and South co-operate in getting a settlement of the Tsinan affair. It is expected that the telegram will be issued to-night.

NORTHERN ATTITUDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Yang Yu Ting arrived at Peking to-day, it is believed with the object of discussing the Northern attitude in view of the Tsinan incidents. It is understood that Fengtien opinion is very divided. Some advocate a withdrawal to Manchuria in order to allow the south to settle the difficulties with Japan, while others are urging that it is time to counter-attack. According to some reports, the Northerners are again advancing southwards from Shantung.

Let The Southerners Settle.

PEKING, May 9th. The Waichiao has protested to the Japanese Ministry at the action of the Japanese military in laying out a temporary aerodrome on the outskirts of Tientsin.

The families of many Fengtien officials are leaving for Manchuria daily. Well informed critics consider that Chang Tso Lin will withdraw to Mukden without fighting, thus keeping the Fengtien forces intact and leaving the Nationalists to handle the Japanese embarrassment and possible disturbances arising from it.

JAPAN'S STATEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, May 9th.

The Foreign Office has explained to the Press that troops have been sent to Shantung expressly for the protection of the lives and property of nationals.

They had no intention of occupying territory or taking over the railway. They expected to guard and protect the railway which the Chinese would still control.

It is confidently expected that troops will be withdrawn as soon as danger is past. It is denied that Japanese troops entered Tsinan for the purpose of impeding the Southerners, and it is pointed out that the Nationalists have already reported that their progress northwards is unobstructed.

It is expected that negotiations for the settlement of Chinese and Japanese difficulties will probably be held at Nanking later.

Japan is at present preparing an official statement for publication abroad, which will probably be available this afternoon.

CHANGED NEWSPAPER VIEWS.

VIGOROUS MEASURES NEEDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Osaka, May 9th.

A complete change of view is displayed by the newspaper *Asahi* which in an editorial to-day deplores the fendish massacre of Japanese civilians by Southern troops, and considers that it is now imperative to maintain troops to safeguard Japanese nationals and to secure reparations.

The *Asahi* has been consistently opposed to the despatch of troops to Shantung, but in view of the gravity of the situation temporarily shelves its opposition to Baron Tanaka's China Policy, and concedes that the Premier must take vigorous measures to protect Japanese residents in China from inhuman molestations by armed brutes.

Honour Trampled On. The Osaka *Mainichi* fears that all hopes of a peaceful diplomatic settlement will be shattered when the Southerners persistently and deliberately attack the Japanese garrison. The Japanese commander has been patient and conciliatory and he only made up his mind to fight when the honour of his country was trampled upon. The national honour, the journal says, must be upheld at any cost.

HWANG FU AT SHANGHAI.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 9th.

Mr. Hwang Fu, Nationalist Foreign Minister, arrived at Shanghai to-day. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce will invite him to attend a meeting and they hope to learn from him the situation at Tsinan.

TROUBLE IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, May 9th.

It is symptomatic of the tenacity of feeling here that forty Japanese Marines who were erecting sand-bag barricades at the Toyoda Cotton Mill at Jessfield, just outside the Shanghai International Settlement were fired on by Chinese from across a creek. They replied, dispersing the mob. No casualties are reported.

Four Japanese destroyers arrived here this morning.

U.S. AS ARBITRATOR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, May 9th.

With reference to a report from Shanghai that the Nationalist Government at Nanking is now considering the extension of an invitation to the United States to mediate in the Sino-Japanese conflict, the State Department has pointed out that the United States would only be in a position to do so if the invitation came from both parties to the dispute.

MODERATE ATTITUDE OF JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Osaka, May 9th.

Newspapers are alive with reports of animation in the military division headquarters, of the despatch of telegraph, railway and flying contingents, the requisition of ships for the transportation of troops and supplies, and the movements of cruisers and destroyers which will shortly move to the Yangtze.

Despite the publication of gruesome stories of the massacre of Japanese civilians at Tsinan, Chinese residents at Kobe and Osaka remain absolutely safe and unmolested.

Business men in Osaka, who were previously opposed to anything which might be called Japanese Imperialism in China, now recognize that the military occupation is necessary until all foodstuffs has stopped, the safety of Japanese residents has been ensured, and treaty rights duly respected. They are perfectly prepared to suffer the loss of business with China in the meantime.

Misgivings.

Tokyo, May 9th.

The Emperor has sanctioned the despatch of the third "Nagayo" division to Tsingtao, which brings up the forces in Shantung to approximately 20,000, while five companies of infantry have been ordered to Tientsin immediately. Seven destroyers left last evening for Canton, Amoy and Foochow, and four others are expected to leave for South China shortly.

Though the Press retains from definite censuring the decision to despatch the third division to Shantung, general fear is expressed that Sino-Japanese relations may be further inflamed. It is hoped that they will be withdrawn as soon as possible. The *Nichi Nichi* regrets that the Government appears to have only a military policy towards China, but lacks a diplomatic policy. It warns the Government to beware of aggravating the situation.

The *Kokumin* expresses similar misgivings, and especially fears the possibility of trouble in South China.

AFGHANISTAN OIL CONCESSIONS.

COMPANY'S RETICENCE.

WAITING FOR STATE DEPARTMENT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, May 9th.

Official details of the American oil concessions in Afghanistan are hitherto difficult to obtain. Lawyer Daniel Strachan, who claims to have handled the negotiations in Paris in February, is reluctant to divulge the scope of the agreement pending the conclusion of definite arrangements by the State Department.

Officials, when interviewed by *Reuter*, confirmed the receipt of the report from Mr. Strachan, who has been requested to supply copies of the contracts and certificates of incorporation of the Afghan-American company which Strachan is forming.

A reply has not yet been received.

BODY OF U.S. VICE-CONSUL.

FOUND IN WHANGPOO RIVER.

SUICIDE FOLLOWS WORRIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 9th.

The body of the American Vice-Consul, Mr. Walter Wilson, who has been missing since May 1st, has been found in the Whangpoo River below the Baptist College.

CHARABANC LOST IN DESERT.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAIRO, May 9th.

The disaster to the charabanc full of pilgrims, lost in the desert, is not as bad as was at first reported. Later information says that three six-wheeled cars, which were sent out, found one passenger dead and two missing. The latter subsequently arrived at Esrak. The survivors were entrained for Damascus.

"DISASTROUS MOVE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 9th.

The papers, splashing the latest events in China, dwell on the gravity of the news that fighting has been renewed at Tsinanfu. The *Manchester Guardian* says that the Japanese Government is apparently about to follow the tell-tale policy from which the British Government shrank after the Nanking outrages.

If Japan occupies Tsinanfu and most of Shantung until she obtains satisfaction and redress, she is likely to stay there indefinitely. Satisfaction and redress are really unobtainable: one might as well demand apologies from an earthquake.

The writer considers that the results of such an occupation are likely to be disastrous, more particularly perhaps to the Japanese, but also to the general relationship between China and the Powers.

JAPANESE OCCUPY TSINAN.

TSINGTAO RAILWAY.

CHINESE EVACUATE TSINAN.

JAPANESE PROPERTY LOOTED IN CHINKIANG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

May 9th.

Messages received by Naval Wireless yesterday stated that anti-Japanese demonstrations are taking place in Shanghai and along the Yangtze ports. In Hankow, however, everything is quiet.

In Chinkiang, the Chinese got out of control and started an anti-Japanese riot. Considerable Japanese property were looted. The situation quietened down later in the day.

In Tsinan.

Trouble was reported to have broken out again between the Japanese and the Southerners. The Japanese have, however, succeeded in driving them out of Tsinan. The Japanese are now in occupation of the Tsinan and Tsingtao Railway.

ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

PROSPECTS DISCUSSED.

SWING TO THE LEFT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, May 9th.

The country is warming up with preparations for the elections on May 20th. Whatever the fortunes of the various Parties, they will doubtless leave the principal Party leaders in possession of seats under the prevailing system of proportional representation.

Political students anticipate that the recent marked swing to the left will be reflected in an increase in the representation of the Socialists (already the strongest party). There will probably be a decrease of right wing members, like the German Nationals (at present the second strongest party) and the People's Party, of which Herr Siresemann is a member.

The extreme Nationalists will doubtless suffer heavily as regards seats, as it has already suffered as regards personnel, through the actual or prospective resignation of Ludendorff, von Tirpitz, Prince Bismarck and Count Bernstorff.

The Communists, with several million supporters, expect to gain seats for this reason, but the Elections are not likely to provide any sensational surprise. The new Reichstag is expected to differ considerably from the last.

HUNGARY'S GOOD NAME.

AUTHOR'S SENTENCE REDUCED.

FINE AND PRISON FOR NOVELIST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUDAPEST, May 9th.

The Court of Appeal has reduced the sentence on Louis Hatvany, the famous novelist, to four months imprisonment and a fine of six thousand pengoes. For ten years he will be deprived of his political rights, while in addition he is required to pay 250,000 pengoes damages to the Treasury.

The sentence has been reduced only in respect of the imprisonment. The Court originally sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment. The charges were that in articles written by him, he damaged the good name of Hungary abroad.

SILK FEDERATION MEETS.

SALE OF RAW SILK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, May 9th.

The Congress of the International Silk Federation has opened. The codification of methods and conditions of sale of raw silk has been agreed upon and will be shortly introduced in producing countries.

The Federation has appointed an Executive Committee, with M. Fougere as President, and Mr. N. F. Farrel (Britain) as Treasurer. Resolutions have been passed declaring the necessity for special definitions of artificial silks.

RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN.

A ROYAL REQUEST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAIRO, May 9th.

The Minister of Finance, Mahmoud Mohamed Pasha, has withdrawn his resignation at the request of King Fuad.

OBITUARY.

SOVIET MINISTER'S DEATH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RIGA, May 9th.

The death is announced of A. D. Tsurupa, Vice-President of the Soviet Union Council of People's Commissaries.

THE RUMANIAN THRONE.

CAROL'S MANIFESTO DISCUSSED.

A NEWSPAPER STUNT?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 9th.

The question of the position of ex-Crown Prince Carol was raised in the House of Commons, when Commander Kenworthy described the issue of a manifesto by Carol, calling on Rumanians to oust Prince Michael and install himself on the Throne, as a breach of the comity of nations justifying a request being made that Carol should leave the country forthwith.

Sir William Johnson Hicks, in reply, announced that after consulting the Foreign Secretary he had caused Carol to be informed that his presence in England was no longer welcome, and that he should terminate his visit without delay.

Replying to further questions, Sir William Johnson Hicks said Carol was allowed to land on April 28th for a temporary visit of two months' duration. No assurances were invited from him that he would not engage in intrigues or political activities.

Asked for information with regard to a statement in the Press that the so-called Rumanian plot was a newspaper stunt, Sir William Johnson Hicks said Carol had promised to send him a full statement on the matter.

BRAZIL WITHDRAWS FROM LEAGUE.

DECISION CANNOT BE ALTERED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, May 9th.

The Brazilian Government replying to the League of Nations Council's request to Brazil not to leave the League definitely, states that it regrets it cannot see its way clear to go back on its previous decision.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS' GRAIN HOARDS.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY THE SOVIET.

NEW TAXES THREAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow.

According to astonishing figures given by Trade Commissar Mikoyan, the Soviet succeeded in collecting 2,000,000 tons of grain in the single month of February, and stock in the State granaries is now only 425,000 tons less than last year's at even date, whereas two months ago collections were nearly 1,800,000 behind, and the situation looked hopeless.

It is apparent from Press telegrams from the grain belts that this gratifying result has been obtained partly by coercion, requisition, and even by confiscation of the peasant hoards, and not only those of the richer peasants; and all Moscow is making what will be the effect of this drastic policy on the spring sowings, the winter sowings having been subnormal.

The Soviet Government, not losing a minute, is preparing to party the peasants' counter-thrust in advance. President Kalinin beginning the game by launching a sentimental appeal to all peasants, men and women, to give all their strength to spring sowing, in order to build up Socialism and get various benefits from the State.

He warns them: "If you don't, the cities won't even be able to supply you with the manufactured articles of which you stand in need."

Commissar Koubiak announces that an attempt will be made to increase taxes on the "more prosperous" peasants. This measure, now made necessary by the fact that the new peasant loan has had a cold reception—has been advocated ever since the delay in the grain collections showed that the peasants were "too rich," and were able to boycott the State as a protest against the artificially low prices the State offered for the harvest, but narrowly fiscal reasons also make it imperative.

The Soviet is being forced to the left in its land policy.

MANUFACTURERS CONFIDENT.

BRITAIN RECOVERING POSITION.

OVER HALF THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 8th.

It is being suggested it would not necessarily be advantageous for manufacturers to establish in this country a system for mass production of common qualities of steel products. It is declared that the position of industry is improving, manufacturers being convinced that this country has got back to the normal rate of steady increase that obtained before 1914.

It is noted that the motor industry is improving and that this country is likely to lead the world in the production of motor cycles, the only serious competitor being the United States. Britain also leads in pedal cycles, Germany coming next.

Great progress has been made since the war in electrical manufacturing. The output of lamps has been better since the war than before, and the exports of telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus have increased. The exports of electric lamps has more than trebled in the same period.

We have also regained our supremacy in shipbuilding. The tonnage launched in 1927 rose to nearly 54 per cent. of the world's output.

"FORTY YEARS IN THREE HOURS."

REMARKABLE LAST LETTER OF A B.A.

SUICIDE THOUGHTS.

A remarkable letter, headed "My last thoughts," written by a schoolmaster when he contemplated death, was read at an inquest at Penarth on April 10th on Mr. Horace Pitt, B.A., of Outfield House School, Newport (Mon.), who was found dead on Penarth cliffs, with a bullet wound in his temple.

A verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity" was recorded. The letter was found in Mr. Pitt's pocket, and it stated:—

"When this morning I decided to cut short this weary life of artificial make-believe I felt temporarily elated, like one who, grasping and groping along a stifling subterranean passage, wins suddenly into the lucid light and champagne air of a breezy English upland."

"I ask the rolling, impotent heavens why? This was followed by the verse:—
Lustful, wanton, wayward,
wild,
Sceptic head, yet heart of child;
God Who shaped the land and sea,
Why hast Thou so misnamed me!"

"I Scribble On."

The letter added:—
But my will has still sufficient power to wriggle the wild oracles of God, hence I scribble on. It soothes, divers, even uplifts. About 11 p.m. The night has fallen. I give my pencil to 'touch' rather than 'write'. I have lived for forty years in three hours.

The last Scripture verse I read to my boys yesterday at school prayers happened to be, "And underneath are the everlasting arms." Dear boys, I hope these arms will sustain you. For me, alas! those arms are not stretched, because I have rejected them. For me, I fear only Lucifer's headlong fall 'down, down to the bottom of perdition.'

Enough. I have concocted my own medicine. It is poor sportsmanship, therefore, to grumble at the dose.

By my side is the grimly shining instrument of a death loaded in full. Where shall I point it? Head—heart?

I think it shall be the head. Good-bye, dear wife, dear children, dear friends. You won't turn me down, will you, because I am powerless to defend myself. I thank God for life. It is good to have lived, and as for death I cannot 'fagotise,' but shall now in thirty seconds be bang.

Mr. Pitt had a revolver in one hand, and a pencil in the other when his body was found.

TENNIS NOTES.

LEAGUE PROSPECTS REVIEWED.

The ball was set rolling in the Annual Lawn Tennis League on Saturday when matches were played in all three divisions. The new clubs provided an added interest and it is expected that rivalry will be as keen as ever, as important developments are taking place. The progress of the leading Clubs will, therefore, be worth following. The League is a great boon to tennis players and provides excellent chances for improvement and gaining experience. In each match a player meets, no less than six opponents whose styles and tactics are most probably different from one another.

As champions for the last two seasons in all three divisions, the Chinese Recreation Club has a reputation to keep up and obviously they are all out to maintain it. At the present time they are favourites for all three shields, but some changes are impending in their teams. Yew Man Kit, a member of their "A" team is leaving for Shanghai next week and his place will have to be filled. Then there is the talk of an inter-club match with Shanghai and it is materialized. Ng Sze Kwang, the C.R.C. leading light, will in all probability leave for Shanghai before the end of the month.

That would leave only two members of last year's team, as Yew Man Tsun has unfortunately joined the great majority and Ng Sze Cheung is indisposed. Ho Ka Lau, who was about last year, fills a place strongly and C. Choa and Horace Lo who did very well last year in the "B" will probably go up the "A," but still there is another vacancy. The result of the shift would naturally appear to weaken their strength compared with their last year's team, but as none of the other clubs appear to be particularly strong, the Chinese are still fancied for the Shields.

In the "A" Division, Craigen-gower who has entered for the first time, made a good start by beating Kowloon. Their success was not unexpected as the team includes several new men from other clubs including H.D. Rumjahn and J. A. Cassumbly from the Indian Recreation Club. Four Indians are in the team, the two others being Dr. S. A. M. Sopher and O. Ismail. T. Lay, who at first played for the Chinese Recreation Club and afterwards for Kowloon, turns out for Craigen-gower and partners Leonard who is the sixth member of the team. Together they make a formidable team and on that day will prove hard to beat. The margin of 17 games over Kowloon was creditable and they won six of the nine sets.

The Chinese Recreation Club beat the University in the same division by a comfortable margin. University put up a very feeble performance and failed to win a set. The Chinese pairs scored more than twenty games each. The Hong Kong Cricket Club match against the Indian Recreation Club was postponed last week. The Chinese who were runners-up to the Chinese have a very much weaker side this season and their team is expected to be composed of S. A. Rumjahn, A. H. Rumjahn, S. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, J. S. A. Curram and I. M. A. Razack. They will be playing the M.B.K. this week and it will be a test match for them.

Nothing extraordinary took place in the "B" Division. Club de Recreo had a very comfortable win over Craigen-gower, but the match is no criterion of their strength as the latter is not a good team. Still the Portuguese who lost the shield last year, as the Chinese by one solitary game in the Final need a lot of watching. The Nippon Club won by a margin of seven games over the University. They are quite a useful side and their chances for the shield are considered good.

The following new clubs made their appearance in the "C" Division:—The "Recreo" (B), Chinese R.C., "B," Filipino, Kennedy Road Married Quarters, Kowloon Indian Tennis Club, R.A.M.C. Indian R.C., Y.M.C.A. and Civil Service Cricket Club. Of these four played each other. Kennedy Road Married Quarters and R.A.M.C. beat the Kowloon Indians and Y.M.C.A. respectively. Recreo "B" and Chinese "B" secured wins, while the Indian R.C., Filipinos and Civil Service were defeated. It is too early to judge the strength of the sides. The Chinese "B" seems to be strongest of the new teams, but it is a well known fact that they all "the recruits" have entered for the love of the game, which is the main consideration.

The history of the recent Open Championships has already been written at length. One player's record, however, is worth mentioning. (Continued at foot of next column.)

MACAO RACES.

RECORD OF SIXTY-EIGHT ENTRIES.

CRACK PONIES FROM HONG KONG COMPETING.

[BY EARLY BIRD.]

Despite the fact that some nine ponies are lame or not in form and, in consequence, have not been entered, the entry for the next meeting of the Macao Race Club constitutes a record. There is a list of 68 ponies on the programme to be submitted next Sunday, May 13th.

A number of good class ponies have been entered locally. Included amongst these are *San Diego*, *Kom Tong Hall*, *Caesar*, *Sunning*, *Man of War*, *Mough*, *Beabar* and *Caesar*. Should the first pony make the trip to Macao he is pretty certain to score as he is without doubt a fine performer and is considered to be one of the best in his class in the Colony.

As I mentioned in my last Hong Kong notes the ponies acquired by Mr. K. H. Chun in Shanghai have acquitted themselves very creditably on their first appearance and doubtless they will improve on their next showing. *One Third* is crackjack and can be depended upon to do great things at all meetings between this and the close of the season. I do not expect him to be opposed to *Ma Kau Sinc* in the Aggregate Stakes at Macao. If, however, the owners do decide to send him to the post in this event he is certain to win, for although *Ma Kau Sinc* has won his race on nearly every occasion his time for each distance do not indicate that he is a champion. Therefore, I am firmly convinced he will get a licking the first time he is up against a class performer. *Aristophanes*, *Fifty Fifty*, *Wuchang* and *Glory* did nothing to speak of at the last meeting, but it is a little early to expect it, as they are far from being sufficiently trained as yet. With a little judicious handling I am of the opinion that they will bear inspection the next time they face the starter. *Wuchang's* bolt from the blue in the opening event was most regrettable as it would have been very interesting to see how he would have fared with the winner of this particular race.

The visiting string returned to Macao last Sunday and although they were on the track on Wednesday morning nothing out of the ordinary in the way of gallops has been done to date. A number of interested spectators lined the rails from an early hour on Wednesday morning and I am sure the next season will see a larger number of Macao owners than at present.

The trainers in the neighbouring Colony are a "nifty" bunch I'll say! Consequently I had a very busy half hour endeavouring to collect some training times which I trust will be of some value to those of my followers who intend to make the trip next Sunday. My Selections for Sunday will appear in the *Daily Press* on Saturday morning.

Glory, 1 mile: 37; 1.11; 1.43. Last quarter 32.
Fir Tree, 1 mile: 40; 1.17; 1.49.4. Last quarter 32.4.
Ma Kau Sinc, 1 mile: 37; 1.12.3; 1.47.3; 2.23.3. Last quarter 31.
Wild Fellow, 1 mile: 36; 1.12.3; 1.47.3; 2.19.1. Last quarter 31.3.
Branco, 1 mile: 37.3; 1.14.2; 1.49; 2.21. Last quarter 32.
Chow Tze Lon, 1 mile: 35; 1.10; 1.47.3; 2.21.2. Last quarter 34.
Warlordship, 1 mile: 36; 1.16.3; 1.53; 2.24.3. Last quarter 31.2.
Glenmerin, 1 mile: 35.3; 1.08.4. Last quarter 31.2.
Gold Mine, 1 mile: 33; 1.04. Last quarter 32.
One Third, 1 mile: 32.9; 1.05.2; 1.39.4; 2.10.2. Last quarter 30.2.
Fifty Fifty, 1 mile: 37; 1.08.3; 1.40. Last quarter 31.2.
Velox, 1 mile: 41; 1.19; 1.51; 2.23.3. Last quarter 32.3.
Valor, 1 mile: 37.4; 1.12; 1.44. Last quarter 32.
Lucky Star, 1 mile: 32; 1.05. Last quarter 33.
Aristophanes, 1 mile: 33; 1.07; 1.42; 2.13.1. Last quarter 31.1.
Little Sit Tang, 1 mile: 31.3; 1.01.4. Last quarter 30.1.
Wuchang, 1 mile: 32; 1.03.3; 1.34. Last quarter 30.2.

namely H.D. Rumjahn's performance in the Open Doubles. H.D. has entered the Final for no less than six years. In 1923, with his cousin Omar, who is now in Tientsin, he entered for the first time, but had to scratch owing to an injury in the leg. The next year the two won the Championship. Since then he and S.A. Rumjahn have won the Open Doubles. In many quarters he is regarded as the foremost doubles exponent in the Colony, being safe in all departments of the game and especially effective in volleying.

SHANGHAI SPRING MEETING.

CHAMPION'S DAY.

Yesterday was Champion's Day at the Shanghai Race Club's Spring Meeting, the big race being won by Wheatcroft, ridden by Heard, with Rosemary (Encarnaco) and Alligator (Haimovitch) second and third respectively. According to a *Reuter* cable eight ran. It will be remembered that Alligator and Mr. Haimovitch won the Shanghai Derby the previous day. Mr. Haimovitch secured a first, two seconds and two thirds, and Mr. Pote-Hunt carried on his earlier triumphs with three firsts, a second and two thirds.

Champions Sweepstakes.

In the B sweepstake over 20,000 tickets were sold, and the winning numbers were as follows:

A. SWEEP.	
1st	21353
2nd	29560
3rd	49411
B. SWEEP.	
1st	49452
2nd	13336
3rd	1020

THE RESULTS.

Race 1: The Yangtze Cup.
For China Ponies (Y Class). 1 Mile.

1. Pet (Bowling).
2. Morning Light (Hill).
3. Wedding Eve (Pote-Hunt).

Race 2: The Kiangsu Cup.
For China Ponies (Y Class). 2nd class ponies allowed 3 lbs., 3rd and 4th class 6 lbs. Two miles.

1. Old Bill (Maitland).
2. Larch Tree (Wells-Henderson).
3. Babbly-Jock (Encarnaco).

Race 3: The Racing Stakes.
For 2nd, 3rd and 4th class China Ponies (Y Class). 1 mile.

1. Kilmory (Haimovitch).
2. The Duke (Pote-Hunt).
3. Profitable (G. A. Pollock).

Race 4: The Rubicon Plate.
For China Ponies (Y Class). Grifflins of this meeting. 1 1/2 miles.

1. Election Eve (Pote-Hunt).
2. Foxtrot (Haimovitch).
3. Busy Bee (Maitland).

The 5: The Great Northern Handicap.
For 1st class China Ponies cross-bred (Z Class) and Z class Grifflins of the year that have won one or more flat races. 1 1/2 miles.

1. Canadian (Maitland).
2. Spearmint (Haimovitch).
3. Bonnie Scotland (A. N. Dallas).

Race 6: The Chefoo Handicap "A" Class.
For Shanghai Race Club 1925 subscription Grifflins. 1 1/2 miles.

1. White Lodge (Wells-Henderson).
2. Shell Fire (Bowling).
3. Jimmy Winter (Maitland).

Race 7: The Ningpo Cup.
3rd and 4th class (Y Class) China Ponies. 1 1/2 miles.

1. Double Zero (Maitland).
2. Adelphi (Wells-Henderson).
3. Desert Fox (Baud).

Race 8: The "Shaford" Challenge Cup.
(Presented by Officers of the British Defence Forces, 1927) and the Champion Sweepstakes.

For China Ponies (Y Class), winners of at least five flat races. 1 1/2 miles.

1. Wheatcroft (Heard).
2. White Rosemary (Encarnaco).
3. Alligator (Haimovitch).

Race 9: The Jockey Cup.
For 2nd, 3rd and 4th class (Y Class) China Ponies (non-winners at this meeting). 1 1/2 miles.

1. Mad Hatter (Herliofson).
2. Sahara (Botelho).
3. White Sarnia (Stangland).

Race 10: The Newchwang Cup.
For China Ponies (Y Class). Grifflins of the meeting. 1 mile.

1. Tom Pear Tree (Heard).
2. The Chosen Bird (Wells-Henderson).
3. Engagement Eve (Pote-Hunt).

The 11: The Dalny Handicap.
2nd class China Pony cross-bred (Z Class), non-winning grifflins of this year. 1 1/2 miles.

1. Moonlit Eve (Pote-Hunt).
2. Orange William (Encarnaco).
3. Christmas Chimes (Heard).

Race 12.
For China Ponies (Y Class), non-winners of this season. 1 1/2 miles.

1. Chilly Eve (Pote-Hunt).
2. Poppy Land (A. N. Dallas).
3. Tyne (Sajudah).

Race 13.
For China Ponies (Y Class), non-winners of this season. 1 1/2 miles.

1. Chilly Eve (Pote-Hunt).
2. Poppy Land (A. N. Dallas).
3. Tyne (Sajudah).

OPEN GOLF LEADERS.

JURADO'S FINE ROUND.

NO GREAT SURPRISES.

The list of leading qualifiers for the Open Championship at Sandwich is not likely to cause very much surprise. Jurado, whose play is pretty well known by this time, played a very fine second round of 69, equalling the course record, to head the list by 3 clear shots. However, Jurado, is not Mr. Jones, and is not very likely to keep up this form.

It is good to see Duncan well up the list. He has shown in the Irish Championship that he can, when the mood is on him, still play golf which is absolutely unobtainable, and he always carries many eager hopes. Compton and Mitchell have both worked themselves into comfortable positions with extremely steady rounds, while, as usual, the American "big guns" are well up the list.

Melhorn's 69, following 72 in the first round looks rather ominous, and Jack Smith has a similar record. Smith, though he has by now had a pretty extensive experience of big competitive golf, both as an amateur and a professional, is still a good deal more at home in match play than with card and pencil. Everyone will be glad to see that Mr. Roger Wethered has qualified. He more than anyone else on earth, deserves a second chance for the Championship and any bit of luck that is going.

Amateur Champion Out.

All the prominent players qualified, the most striking failure being that of Dr. Tweddell, winner last year of the British Amateur Championship. The best score by an amateur, it will be seen, was that of T. Torrance of Sandy Lodge, who after 74 on Monday went round St. George's in 78.

Three of the American visitors failed to qualify, Mr. Nabholz, Newton and Joshua Crane. The last named had the worst aggregate with the exception of one. He totalled 184 for the 36 holes. Seven Americans, seven French, two Spaniards, one Argentine (the leader) one German, and one Australian were the foreign challengers who qualified.

The Qualifiers.

The principal qualifiers are appended:

	1st 2nd rd.
Jose Jurado (Arg.)	75 69-144
H. Jolly (Foxglove)	74 73-147
Hodson (Newport)	71 71-142
G. Duncan	73 77-150
W. Davies (Frenton)	73 78-151
J. Barnes (U.S.A.)	74 78-152
G. Sarazen (U.S.A.)	77 75-152
Stewart (Australia)	77 75-152
W. Hagen (U.S.A.)	78 77-155
Mr. T. A. Torrance	74 79-153
A. Compton	77 78-155
W. Melhorn (U.S.A.)	72 82-154
"Abe" Mitchell	77 77-154
J. Braid	154
Jack Smith	73 82-155
T. Cotton	153
T. Armour (U.S.A.)	77 79-156
Arthur Havers	77 79-156
George Gadd	81 78-159
Alex. Herd	79 78-157
Mr. J. McHugh (U.S.A.)	77 80-157
Mr. Roger Wethered	81 78-159
B. Stuppel (U.S.A.)	81 80-161
Len Holland, Reg. Whitcombe, E. Whitcombe, were also among the 119 who qualified for the Championship Proper.	

COUNTY CRICKET.

MANY BIG SCORES.

At the Oval Surrey batted first and scored 439. Hampshire in reply could only put together 224, but, following on, scored 454 for 4 wickets, of which total Newman contributed 116.

The Cambridge University match, played at Cambridge, against Leicestershire was left drawn. Cambridge: 381 (Morgan 111, Longfield 120) and 73 for 8. Leicestershire: 169 (Blundell 6 for 25) and 394.

Lancashire's Huge Total.

At Manchester Lancashire beat Northants by an innings and 13 runs. The home county put together the huge score of 528 for 4 wickets, innings declared closed. The chief scorers were Watson 222, Hallows 105, and E. Tyldesley 140 not out. Northants scored 224 and 225. In the first innings, E. Tyldesley had the fine bowling figures of 8 for 62.

More Heavy Scoring.

Sussex beat Notts at Nottingham by an innings and 9 runs. Sussex, like Lancashire, topped the 500, scoring 516 for 8 before declaring. Bowley got 144, J. Parks 102 and Langridge 114. Notts scores were 229 and 278. Tate took 8 for 69 in the first innings.

West Indies Tour.

The West Indies just managed to win by 2 wickets a low scoring match against Derbyshire at Derby. Derby: 159 and 177. West Indies: 155 (Stalder 6 for 54) and 185 for 8 wickets.

U.S. GOLF CHALLENGE.

SMITH AND SARAZEN v. THE WORLD.

\$10,000 BACKING BY CLUB.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, May 8th.

Having provisionally arranged a challenge match for \$5,000 between MacDonald Smith and Archie Compston, following the latter's sensational victory over Walter Hagen, the Lakeville Golf Club, Breakneck, Long Island, where MacDonald Smith is professional, announces that it is prepared to back Smith and Gene Sarazen against any pair in the world.

The Club is prepared to offer anything up to \$10,000 for the event, and if the challenge is accepted proposes a four-round match over 72 holes, the first 36 to be played at Lakeville and the remainder at any club selected by the challengers.

GERMAN SWIMMER'S TRIUMPH.

WORLD'S 400 METRE RECORD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MAGDEBURG, May 9th.

Hilda Schrader, of Magdeburg, to-day swam 400 metres with the breast stroke in 8 minutes 46 4/5 seconds. This is a world's record.

LABOUR IN MALAYA.

NO WIDE-SPREAD OR SERIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. P. T. Allen, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, F.M.S., in his report for the past year, states:—

Early in the year it seemed likely that even the record figures for immigration of the previous year would be largely exceeded; but successive restrictions of rubber exports combined with the falling price of tin and decreased trading activity lessened the demand for labour, with the result that immigration slackened, the number of immigrants returning to China increased and the balance of immigrants over emigrants for the whole year proved at the end to have been slightly less than it had been in 1926. Labour became abundant and wages fell, but though labourers were freely discharged in many districts they were absorbed into other occupations, and there was no widespread or serious unemployment.

Relations between employers and labour were generally satisfactory. In Perak, however, unlawful organisations among the fitters caused some trouble and there was a strike during August and September which lasted three weeks before employees began to drift back to work. In Selangor, too, among fitters and skilled artisans there were five strikes of minor importance, which were settled without any very serious difficulty.

There is little doubt that at the beginning of the year this class of labour possessed a high scarcity value, was fully aware of the situation and prepared to exploit it, and very unwillingly recognised changing conditions as the year advanced.

BRITISH FARMER'S CREDITS.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BANKS.

The Government will shortly introduce its Bill to give extended credit facilities to farmers, says a Home paper.

The Bill has been delayed greatly owing to difficulty experienced by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Guinness, and the Treasury in reaching agreement with the banks. One of the chief banks is still unable to see its way to co-operate.

The Government has decided, however, to proceed with the scheme, and Ministers, it is understood, are hopeful that the Bank concerned will co-operate.

WARSHIP AND PORT SALUTE.

The economy regulation by which salutes between British warships and British ports are regarded as fired was waived when the Australian cruiser *Melbourne* arrived at Portsmouth flying the flag of Rear-Admiral G. F. Hyde, the first Flag Officer appointed in the Australian Navy.

The *Melbourne* saluted the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Sir Osmond de Beauvoir Brock, who returned the salute. This was the first exchange of its kind at Portsmouth for the past year or two.

The *Melbourne* will be sold out of the service and her admiral, officers, and crew will commission the new cruiser *Australia*, now building on the Clyde.



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Pres. Pierce... Tues., June 19th
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Pres. Lincoln... Tues., May 29th
Pres. Madison... Tues., June 12th
Pres. Jackson... Tues., June 26th

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OGONDAI—Most beautiful and select Seaside Resort in the Far East. Two miles from Port Arthur. Formerly the Summer Resort of the high Russian officers and officials. Yamato Hotel and 30 villas and bungalows, mostly with detached servants' quarters. Excellent bathing, Wonderful scenery, Historic Battlefields, Ruined and Dismantled Forts, Miles of swimming Walks and Drives. Abundant Pioneering Facilities. Orchestras twice a week. Best place for high-class families.

PORT ARTHUR—Famous for its two memorable Sieges and its beautiful landscaped harbor. Exactly one hour's journey from Dairen by express train. Yamato Hotel (16 rooms). Excellent place of historical and scenic interest to all a month with fresh water or drive every day. Most healthy and salubrious spot in the Far East.

All under the direct management of the SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO. Illustrated Booklets and all Information post free on request.

Applications may be sent to the Hotel Managers at the various resorts or to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF HOTELS, Traffic Department, Cable Add.: MANCHURIAN or SINGAPORE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY, Dairen. Cables: A.E.C. 5th & 6th Rd., Al. Lieber's and Bentley's.

GIGANTIC FINANCE COMBINE.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MONEY.

SIR A. MOND CHAIRMAN.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD INDUSTRY.

Further details are contained in Home papers of the new Finance Company of Great Britain and America a vast combine of the financial resources of the two countries.

The *Daily Mail* of April 13th states:—
The birth of a great organisation with vast and world-wide resources to finance and develop needy but established commercial and industrial concerns in almost any part of the world, except Russia, was announced by Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., head of the Imperial Chemical Industries combine, with an issued capital of £27,000,000.

Named, the Finance Company of Great Britain and America, Ltd., the personnel of the organisation includes financiers and industrialists of the two countries whose names are famous.

Other of the company's aims are to develop new trade and business ideas and contracts for the purpose of international industrial development.

A few of the leaders of finance and industry associated with the Finance Company are:

Lord Reading, a director of Imperial Chemical Industries and of the National Provincial Bank.

Lord Colwyn, chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank and a director of the Dunlop Rubber Company.

Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the Chase National Bank of New York, commanding assets of more than £200,000,000, and of the Chase Securities Corporation of New York.

Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, president, General Motors Corporation of Detroit, which has a capital of more than £100,000,000.

Mr. Matthew C. Brush, president, American International Corporation, whose capital is £2,940,000.

Mr. J. H. Ecker, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Mr. Charles Schwab, chairman of the £85,000,000 Bethlehem Steel Company.

OBJECTS OF THE CORPORATION.

In announcing the formation of the company, Sir Alfred Mond visualised an era when by the proper application of the unlimited wealth of Britain and the United States industry in this and other countries now flagging, and even dying, for the want of capital would be revived and developed to the betterment of international relations and the improvement of the lot of the workers.

Not only that, but Sir Alfred also pointed out that new industries would be developed and a condition would be brought about in which there would be "investment without sorrow," for, he said, the "investing public will have the assurance that money invested in company backed as recommended by the Finance Company will earn a return."

All this is to be done by work of co-ordination and the influencing of new capital—principally the latter. "There will be no geographical boundaries to our efforts," said Sir Alfred, "except that so long as I am chairman of the company none of our money will go to Russia, but to every other country, yes."

British Industries.
"Our preference will be to develop British industries, but we have no prejudices. At the moment the co-operating financiers and industrialists are British and American, but there is no reason why those of other countries, including Germany, should not come in. "Indeed, we are already in touch with other centres. In Germany the banks have always played a great part in developing and assisting industry, far greater than they have in this country. Our new organisation will to a very great extent do what the German banks have done."

Sir Alfred pointed out that at present, while British, issuing houses were always prepared to float companies for concerns which could show profit and loss accounts and good returns over a period of years, they did not find themselves able to assist undoubtedly good things which if properly developed would show returns satisfactory in every way, and as a result a promising industry was often starved for want of assistance.

"We shall be prepared to assist these concerns," said Sir Alfred, "without waiting for the balance sheet to show a profit. By that I mean that if our experts, and we have got together a staff of experts able to advise us on practically all matters, report favourably with regard to the possibilities of a concern, then we shall develop it and bring it to that stage at which we can with confidence invite public subscription."

For The Common Good.
It was made clear that, although Imperial Chemical Industries is one of the dominant partners in the new organisation, the activity of this body is not to be limited to the chemical industry but to be applied to any and every industry which can be usefully developed for the common good. These concerns and industry will be searched for by the Finance Company's experts and will also be brought to the notice of the company by those now operating them.

Sir Alfred said that he had long realised the necessity for such an organisation which would, in effect,

be a clearing house for the development of world industry and a method of canalising American and British money into the most useful channel.

The Finance Company has been formed with a capital of £2,040,000 divided into 2,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 800,000 deferred shares of 1s. each.

"It is a private company, and every penny of the capital is arranged for; there is no suggestion of and there will not be a public issue. The share capital is held in equal proportions by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and the Chase Securities Corporation of New York which is in close association with no fewer than 4,000 banks throughout the United States, so the potentialities it will be seen are vast."

The following is the full list of officials of the new organisation:—

Directors.
Sir Alfred Mond, chairman.
Sir Harry McGowan, deputy-chairman, chairman of Nobels Industries, Ltd., and Kynoch, Ltd., and advisory director of the British Overseas Bank.

Mr. Albert Henry Wiggin, chairman, Chase National Bank and Chase Securities Corporation.

Lord Reading.
Lord Colwyn.

Mr. Harold John Mitchell, director of Nobel Industries, Ltd., and Imperial Chemical Industries.

Mr. Henry Mond.

Mr. Clarence Graff, joint managing director.

Mr. James Henry Gannon, vice-president Chase National Bank, joint managing director.

American Committee.

Mr. Albert H. Wiggin.

Sir Alfred Mond.

Sir Harry McGowan.

Mr. Robert L. Clatton, president Chase National Bank.

Mr. Halstead G. Freeman, president Chase Securities Corporation.

Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, joint president General Motors Corporation, Detroit.

Mr. John Jacob, chairman finance committee, and vice-president General Motors.

Mr. Matthew C. Brush, president American International Corporation, New York.

Mr. W. H. Woodin, president American Car and Foundry Co., New York, chairman of the board, and president American Locomotive Co., New York.

Mr. A. R. Graustein, president International Paper Co., New York.

Mr. J. Horace Harding, chairman American Railway Express Co., New York.

Mr. Frederick H. Ecker, vice-president Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, chairman Bethlehem Steel Co.

Sir Alfred Mond and Sir Harry McGowan, as members of the American committee, provide a liaison between the board of directors and the American committee, the personnel of which is probably unique in the history of financial corporations, including, as it does, the most important leaders of finance and industry in the United States.

The temporary offices of the Finance Company are at 14, Cornhill, E.C.

AN ESTIMATE OF RESOURCES OF THE CORPORATION.

The new corporation represents the greatest single organisation so far formed with the definite object of promoting that international co-operation in finance and industry that is an outstanding feature of the day.

Imperial Chemical Industries with its issued capital of over £27,000,000 is the largest industrial combine in this country.

The General Motors Corporation with its capital of over £100,000,000 is one of the biggest American undertakings, with world-wide operations, while the other American companies, represented on the new organisation bring up the total capitalisation of the British and American interests concerned to some £300,000,000.

Nor does this by any means comprise the whole of their resources.

The Chase National Bank of New York, for instance, commands assets amounting to some £200,000,000.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, May 9th.			
	Previous Day	On Day	On Day
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer...	29.76	29.81	29.78
Temperature...	82	75	84
Humidity...	70	93	66
Wind...			
Direction...	E	Calm	SSW
Force...	3	0	3
Weather...	B	QM	C
Rain...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature, 5th: 82			
Lowest open-air Temperature, 8th: 75			
B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Qualls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.			

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 10th to 16th, 1928.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Days of Week	Date	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Days of Week	Date	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Thurs.	10	h. m.	h. m.	Thurs.	10	h. m.	h. m.
		No infer.	high			No infer.	low
		mill 37	6.9			mill 13	1.5
Fri.	11	No infer.	high	Fri.	11	No infer.	low
		0 23	6.7			9 23	1.5
Sat.	12	No infer.	high	Sat.	12	No infer.	low
		1 22	6.4			10 22	1.5
Sun.	13	No infer.	high	Sun.	13	No infer.	low
		2 51	6.1			11 51	1.5
Mon.	14	No infer.	high	Mon.	14	No infer.	low
		4 33	6.0			12 33	1.5
Tues.	15	No infer.	high	Tues.	15	No infer.	low
		5 52	6.0			1 52	1.5
Wed.	16	No infer.	high	Wed.	16	No infer.	low
		6 59	5.9			2 59	1.5

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNER NOTICE.

S.S. "D'ARTAGNAN."

URGENT CARGO FROM MARSEILLES, ALGER, AND LA PALMIRE, COGNAC, &c. Ex S.S. "COMMANDANT MAGES" AND CARGO FROM HAVRE, Ex S.S. "PYTHAGAS."

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 18th May, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th May, 1928.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOS, Agent.
Hong Kong, 9th May, 1928. [6234]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ORIENT STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Steamer "MERIONES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 9th May.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ash on 12th May, 1928, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th May, 1928, 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ash on 12th May, 1928, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the vessel must be presented to the Undermanned on or before the 29th May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
8th May, 1928. [6231]

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE for BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME). TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE ... £72.10.0.
LONDON ... £80.0.0.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOI.

From Hong Kong.
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 24th May
M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on or about 31st June
M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on or about 19th July

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hong Kong.
M.V. "RENO" ... Sails on or about 3rd June
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 28th June

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta 1st June
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bill of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
Agents.

Telephone: Central 1030.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

INCLUDING

HUGO STINNES LINIEN

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE. CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS. FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Northern Ports:—

M.V. "VOGTLAND" ... due here on or about the 15th May
S.S. "HINDENBURG" ... due here on or about the 25th May
S.S. "HINDENBURG" ... due here on or about the 12th June
S.S. "ALBERT VOGELER" ... due here on or about the 13th June
M.V. "RHEIN" ... due here on or about the 24th June
S.S. "OLDENBURG" ... due here on or about the 7th July

HOMeward.

Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore

Colombo & Port Said:—

S.S. "ADOLF VON BAYER" sailing from here on or about the 10th May
S.S. "PREUSSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 25th May
M.V. "ERMLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 5th June
M.V. "VOGTLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 24th June
S.S. "ALBERT VOGELER" ... sailing from here on or about the 24th June
M.V. "RHEIN" ... sailing from here on or about the 29th July

† Calling at Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
† Calling at Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
† Calling at Genoa, Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars please apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

12, Pedder Street. Tel. C. 2225.
Tel. C. 4754.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel

"MALAYA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th May, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ash on 12th May, 1928, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the vessel must be presented to the Undermanned on or before the 19th May, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD. Agents.
Hong Kong, 8th May, 1928. [6230]

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 8th May, 1928. [6216]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"OHNNAN"	On 10th May	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHUIYANG"	On 12th May	6 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 13th May	9 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KAYING"	On 13th May	Noon
BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 13th May	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEW CHINA & DALNY	"LUOHOW"	On 13th May	Noon
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 14th May	6 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 14th May	6 a.m.
WHEATWAT, CHENGFO & TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOW"	On 16th May	4 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAITONG	"TSAN"	On 17th May	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 17th May	Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 19th May	6 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANKING"	On 20th May	9 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KALGAN"	On 20th May	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEW CHINA & DALNY	"KANCHOW"	On 20th May	Noon
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANTUNG"	On 27th May	6 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KANGCHOW"	On 27th May	Noon
WHEATWAT, CHENGFO & TIENTSIN	"BUICHOW"	On 2nd June	4 p.m.

SAISON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, Have Now Been Reduced To
\$60 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.
For Freight or Passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone Central 38.
CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
Where New Vessels Maintain a Regular Service FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

Steamers	Days Here Koro on or about	Sailing Koro on or about
TAIPING	11th May	18th May
CHANGTE	8th June	15th June
TAIPING	10th July	17th July
CHANGTE	7th August	14th August

For Freight and Passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone Central 38. Agents.

BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF LINE

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

(OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE"	Via Suez Canal	11th May
S.S. "ADELPHUS"	Via Suez Canal	4th June
S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	Via Suez Canal	15th June
S.S. "HELENUS"	Via Suez Canal	29th June

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to Change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG
HONG KONG & CANTON, JABINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE"	10th May
M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE"	5th June

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 8155. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Furprince. Kings Building.



MAIL AND CARGO STEAMERS TO AND FROM
MARSEILLES, DUNKIRK, U.K. HAMBURG & ROTTERDAM.

From Marseilles	For Shanghai and Japan
G. METZINGER ... 23rd May	G. METZINGER ... 23rd May
SPRINK ... 5th June	SPRINK ... 5th June
ANGERS ... 18th June	ANGERS ... 18th June
PAUL LEOAT ... 3rd July	PAUL LEOAT ... 3rd July

From Dunkirk, Antwerp, London	For Marseilles
SI-KIANG (Cargo) ... 22nd May	ATHOS II ... 22nd May
	D'ARTAGNAN ... 24th June
	G. METZINGER ... 16th June
	SPRINK ... 3rd July
	ANGERS ... 17th July

For Shanghai, Japan and North China	For Rotterdam, Hamburg, Dunkirk
SI-KIANG (Cargo) ... 22nd May	CAPT. FAURE (Cargo) 1st week June

For full Particulars, apply to—
Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Telephone: C. 651 and 740. 3, Queen's Buildings.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

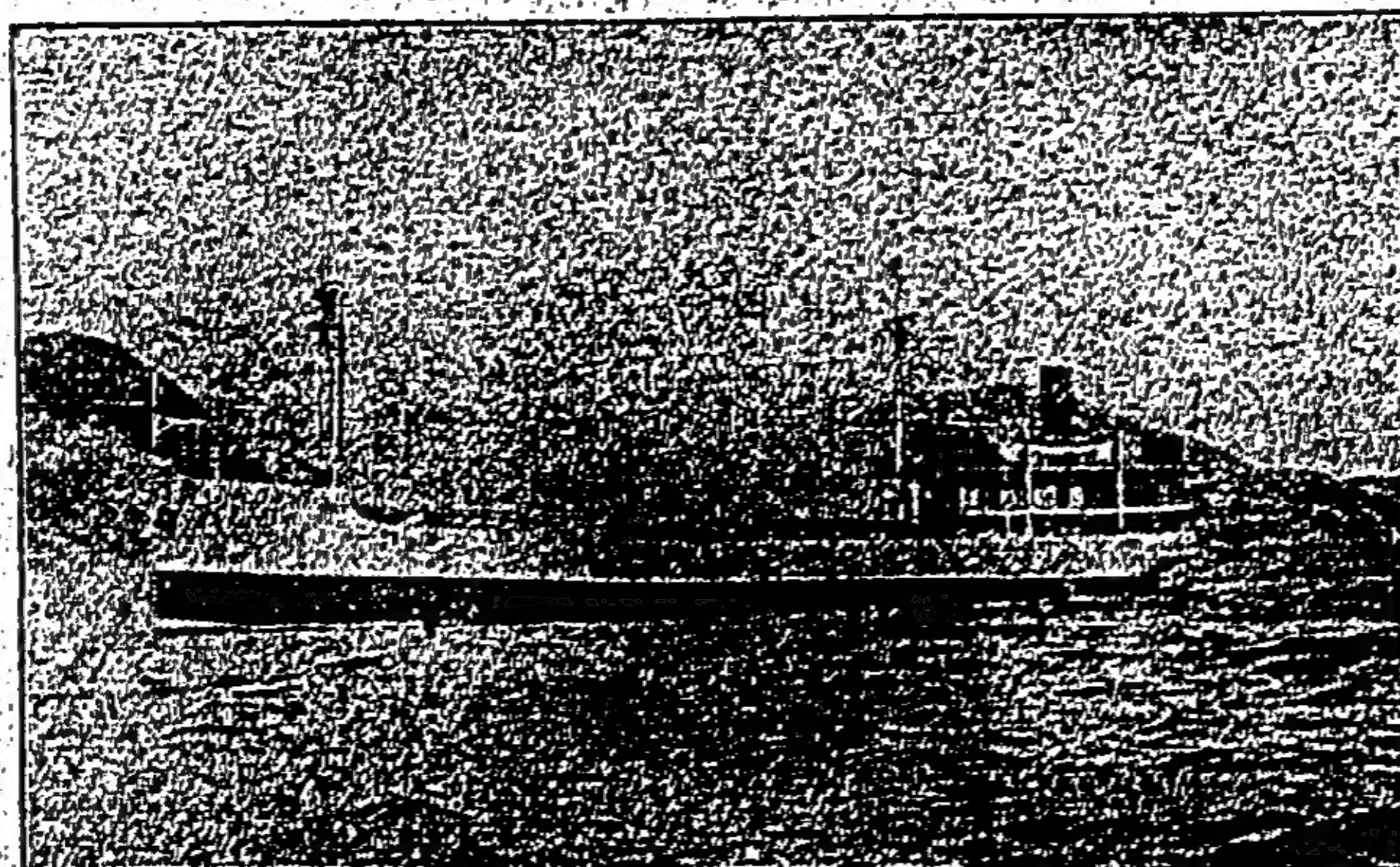
ARRIVALS.	PASSENGERS.	CLEARANCES.
<p>May 8th.</p> <p><i>Hakata Maru</i>, Japanese str., 3,080 tons, Capt. N. Wada, from Yokohama, which port she left on April 27th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.</p> <p><i>Limchow</i>, French str., 1,416 tons, Capt. P. B. Morganti, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 847—Sing Kee Co.</p> <p><i>Meriones</i>, British str., 4,810 tons, Capt. T. W. Hanney, from Liverpool and Singapore. The latter port she left on May 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf—B & S.</p> <p><i>Sagara Maru</i>, Japanese str., 1,068 tons, Capt. T. Okuyama, from Swatow, lying at buoy No. C40—M.B.K.</p> <p><i>Tai Poo Set</i>, French str., 1,219 tons, Capt. Paul Maternat, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C48—Shun Cheong S.S. Co.</p> <p><i>Tak Hing</i>, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Lo Sau, from Antau, with a general cargo, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi Co.</p> <p>May 10th.</p> <p><i>Anhui</i>, British str., 9,080 tons, Capt. G. H. Pennefather, from Singapore and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A24—B & S.</p> <p><i>Antler</i>, Chinese str., 992 tons, Capt. S. Sano, from Dairen and Chefoo. The latter port she left on May 3rd, with vermicelli and beans, lying at buoy No. B38—Ching Lee Co.</p> <p><i>Chang Hing</i>, Chinese str., 249 tons, Capt. Leung Raing, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Sai Kong Wharf—Hong On Co.</p> <p><i>D'Artagnan</i>, French str., 9,068 tons, Capt. Louis Girard, from Marseilles and Saigon. The latter port she left on May 6th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Messageries Maritimes.</p> <p><i>D. P. Benoit</i>, French str., 4,672 tons, Capt. Folorques, from Shanghai, which port she left on May 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1—Messageries Maritimes.</p> <p><i>Derwent</i>, Chinese str., 1,592 tons, Capt. Wm. Brewer, from Saigon, which port she left on May 4th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B21—Yuet On S.S. Co.</p> <p><i>Haiching</i>, British str., 1,267 tons, Capt. O. H. Barrar, from Foon chow, Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf—Douglas S.S. Co.</p> <p><i>Havdrot</i>, Norwegian str., 713 tons, Capt. G. E. Henniken, from Newchwang and Dalny. The latter port she left on May 1st, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C18—Karsten, Larsen & Co.</p> <p><i>Hop Sang</i>, British str., 1,359 tons, Capt. W. J. Booker, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B32—Jardine, Matheson & Co.</p> <p><i>Hsin Pak</i>, Chinese str., 1,358 tons, Capt. M. P. Jensen, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at China Merchants' Wharf—C.M.S.N. Co.</p> <p><i>Hupei</i>, British str., 1,205 tons, Capt. J. Maley, from Swatow, lying at buoy No. C19—B & S.</p> <p><i>Hydrangea</i>, British str., 561 tons, Capt. T. H. Ball, from Swatow, with 112 tons of general cargo, lying at Chiu On Wharf—Chiu On S.S. Co.</p> <p>(Continued on next Column).</p>	<p>Departures.</p> <p>The following passengers left Hong Kong for Vancouver per a.s. <i>Empress of Russia</i>, yesterday:— Mr. V. Awad, Mrs. D. Armstrong, Miss A. Bellide, Mr. W. H. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Beattie, Master E. Beattie, Miss A. Beattie, Mr. L. Barker, Mr. O. Bloch, Mr. C. M. G. Burns, Mrs. B. D. F. Beith, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. J. H. Boylan, Mr. J. Bennett, Mr. J. H. Bottomley, Mr. W. L. Bramwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brown, Dr. D. G. Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Barron, Miss Alice Chun, Mr. Chan Che Lim, Mr. Chee Tai-Chi, Mr. Cheung Aek, Mr. Cheung Wai Kong, Mr. Cheung Yee Hang, Mrs. Cheung Sui M., Master Chan Shih Lim, Miss Chan Soo Chiu, Mr. T. Y. Chin, Mr. T. S. Chang, Mr. Chan Tak Nung, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Man Shan, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Chow, Miss Mary Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. Chen Chiao Ho and infant, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Chow, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Kam, Mr. O. O. Chan, Mr. C. E. Collings, Mr. Y. Choh, Mr. W. Cole, Mr. M. D. E. Colver, Mrs. J. J. Cameron and infant, Miss S. Castellan, Miss M. Christensen, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Corwin, Master T. L. Corwin, H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G. and Lady Clementi and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Cowan, Miss V. Dierks, Mr. J. Duval, Mr. J. P. Debaux, Mr. F. C. Dely, Mr. W. F. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Dickson, Miss E. Dickson, Miss M. Doty, Mr. M. W. Duncan, Mr. M. E. Durand, Miss E. Dart, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Ebbels, Miss K. Ebbels, Miss H. Evans, Mrs. H. V. Friedla, Mr. E. Fukukawa, Mrs. Fung Chung Tong, Mrs. Fung Chung She, Mrs. Fung Hoon She, Mrs. Fung She, Mr. Charles Fong, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fung, Mr. S. Fujisaki, Mr. J. Ferguson, Miss S. Foronda, Mr. A. Franklin, Mrs. M. W. Fairhead, Mr. G. Gaston, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Goss, Master G. Goss, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Greene, Miss N. Greene, Master J. Greene, Master R. O. O. Hamilton, G. Y. Hsu, Miss Hsu, Mr. S. S. Ho, Dr. and Mrs. Teo Hanke, (Continued on next Column).</p> <p><i>Katke</i>, German str., 906 tons, Capt. H. Fraulsen, from Manila, which port she left on May 8th, in ballast, lying at buoy No. A28—Fong Mow Tai.</p> <p><i>Kayin</i>, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. F. A. Lovegrove, from Bangkok and Swatow, with rice and meal, lying at buoy No. B11—B & S.</p> <p><i>Malaya</i>, Danish motor ship, 5,512 tons, Capt. P. Kruse, from Singapore, which port she left on April 4th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—John Manners & Co.</p> <p><i>San Fernando</i>, British str., 8,335 tons, Capt. A. Griffith, from San Pedro, lying at Kowloon Bay A.P.C.</p> <p><i>Tjondari</i>, Dutch str., 5,019 tons, Capt. P. Weide, from Sourabaya and Pandan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A8—J.C.J.L.</p> <p><i>Van Heutz</i>, Dutch motor ship, 2,748 tons, Capt. J. Groothoff, from Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—J.C.J.L.</p> <p><i>Waiching</i>, British str., 1,170 tons, Capt. J. W. Pettingrow, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.</p>	<p>May 9th.</p> <p>An Lee, for Whampoa. <i>D'Artagnan</i>, for Shanghai. <i>Daishu Maru</i>, for Hongkong. <i>Dr. P. Benoit</i>, for Colombo. <i>Hakata Maru</i>, for Singapore. <i>Hupei</i>, for Swatow. <i>Malaya</i>, for Shanghai. <i>Meriones</i>, for Shanghai. <i>Seaton</i>, for Singapore. <i>Shantung</i>, for Canton. <i>Tjondari</i>, for Amoy. <i>Tai Poo Set</i>, for Kwong Chow Wan. <i>Tottori Maru</i>, for Singapore. <i>Van Heutz</i>, for Singapore. <i>Wai Shing</i>, for Canton.</p> <p>Miss G. Hannke, Mrs. E. M. Harris and infant, Mr. R. B. Henley, Mr. H. M. Hollenbeck, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harvey, Mr. G. C. Jorge, Mr. L. Jamora, Mrs. J. J. Kozersky, Mrs. F. C. Kipple and infant, Mrs. Kan Wong She, Master Kan Yat Lum, Master Kan Yat Cheung, Master Kan Yat Kwan, Mr. Kok Chung Ming, Mr. Kon Tan, Miss D. Kwok, Mr. L. Z. King, Mr. K. H. Loo, Mr. and Mrs. Y. H. Lee, Miss L. Lee, Miss C. Lee, Mr. Ling On Shun, Mr. Ling On Chong, Mr. C. H. Libbery, Mr. Lai Jack Son, Mr. Ling Fut Chin, Mr. K. C. Lui, Mr. Lam Wai Kai, Miss C. E. Ledger, Mr. P. K. Lau, Mr. K. L. Li, Mrs. Leung Chung Tam, Mr. W. T. Loo, Mr. K. C. Loo, Miss Y. F. Loo, Mrs. K. C. Loo, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Lang, Miss B. Lang, Mr. Li Man Chi, Mr. H. D. Low, Mr. Lai Man Long, Mr. and Mrs. Lau Hon Chi, Mr. Lee Hung Yee, Mrs. A. S. Link, Mr. H. Mayama, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Macleod, Mr. Y. Megurikami, Mr. A. Morris, Miss M. J. McVinn, Eng. Com. H. G. Marshall, R.N., Miss J. S. Merwin, Mr. P. Morgan, Mrs. S. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Macmillan, Miss V. M. Macdonald, Sir Victor Mackenzie, Mr. R. E. Manly, Mr. O. H. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Nagatomi, Mrs. N. B. Nishimura, Mr. T. Namikawa, Mrs. W. A. Nowers, Master J. R. Nowers, and Mrs. B. Nomura and infant, Miss F. Nomura, Mr. E. E. Noble, Mr. S. we Osa, Mr. R. de Osa, Mr. R. W. Oliver, Mrs. T. I. Onagan, Mr. Y. Pokardas, Mr. V. G. Plymire, Mr. A. E. Phillips, Mr. F. Plaugher, Miss Salome Radner, Mr. R. R. Roxburgh, Mr. H. W. Robertson, Miss M. E. Robertson, Mrs. Allen Rogers, Mr. H. W. Raper, Mr. Pedro Sanchez, Mrs. F. M. Silva, Master S. Silva, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stansfield, Mr. Y. Sekiguchi, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sharpe, Rev. A. B. Sarda, Mr. and Mrs. W. Statham, Master W. Statham, Miss P. Statham, Mr. R. C. Staud, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Schmidt, Mrs. Tam Shau Kuen and infant, Mr. Tong Shao Yi, Miss Tong Po Shun, Master Tong Lok, Master Tong Leung, Mrs. Tse She, Miss E. Talmer, Mr. Peter Tsui, Mrs. Tung Chuk Wah, Mr. T. Y. Tong, Mrs. H. O. Tong, Mr. E. Wada, Mr. D. S. Williams, Mr. S. C. Woo, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Foy, Mrs. Woo Chan She, Miss Woo Fung, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Shung Chung, M. S. Wong, Mrs. Wong Shi, Mr. and Mrs. Y. T. Wang, Mr. L. E. Wolinbarger, Mr. H. Wildon, Miss L. Williams, Mr. Yeung Git Kung, Mr. M. Yoshikawa, Miss Yap Ze Seng.</p> <p>The following passengers left Hong Kong for Shanghai per <i>D'Artagnan</i>, yesterday:—Miss B. Brava, Rev. Bro. Jean, Mr. N. Wood, Mr. S. J. Halstead, Dr. R. J. Colman, Mr. Carlo.</p>

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SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Fri., 11th May, at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI, SHANGHAI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Satur., 19th May, at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"HANGSANG"	Mon., 14th May, at 8 p.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	"YUENSANG"	Mon., 14th May, at 8 p.m.
BANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tues., 29th May, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Fri., 11th May, at 10 a.m.

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Steamship "GLENSHANE"	(via Oran)	8th Aug.

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENBRO"	...	13th May
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"	...	23rd June
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Freight S.S. "Ilmar"	...	departure 11th July
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